THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 266

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

SOLILOQUY OF THE BEAST.

DONE INTO BLANK VERSE BY A KU-KLUX.

SCENE I.—*A room in the St Charles Hotel, New Orleans—pi nos spoons, pictures piled around in great profusion.*

THE BEAST—*(gazing around.)*

And all this wealth is mine!—*I* captured it—
The South may call it by another name—
The d-mn-d, r-bellious, s-cession, secesh South
W ll call it *stealing!* L t 'em; what care I?
After long years of toil, at last I'm rich!
And r ch without much toil. The labor's sweet
Whereby I gather all this various wealth;
For grief and tears and woe, my labor brings
To those I hate the more, the more I steal
Their precious pelf. I gloat on this sweet sight!
Spoons? I'll heft 'em!—solid, heavy, pure! Forks,
Pianos, watches, jewels, statuettes,
And rare old china—ah! the Butler family
Will now hold up their heads, big bugs as any!
O, glorious war! Weak fools may seek the fame
Great deeds do win; I go for trophies more
Substantial than the bubble Fame—as these—
(Looking around with chuckling joy.)
—Ah! ha! how gold and silver spoil both itch
To grab dy palms of old New England's scant
Ruined sons! To *them* the sight of silver's sweet
As opened gates of Heaven, and gold's as dear
As drops from their heart-centered blood.—Too well—
No we'll do I recall those grim, hard years
My boyhood knew!—Folks talk of "happy boyhood."
Happy? Bah!—Yet pinched, starved, scrabby as was then,
The li e I le'd; it knew some joys—rare joys!
Ha, ha! It ma kes me laugh even now, to think
O' how I made 'em squirm, the smaller fry,
Too small to raise a finger to oppose!—
'Twas fun to see their rouged eyes grow black
And pop out wildly from beneath my fist.
'Twas fun to see the red blood spout from noses
Tapped by *stray* balls, or *accidental* blows;
'Twas sweetest fun to steal the dainty dinners
From sma l boys' satchels, then to see 'em stand
Empty and hungry-eyed, watch me, with greed
Devour their dough-nuts, pumpkin pies, and sauce!
'Twas fun to stick along the small chaps' benches
Pins, or sharp needles, and hear their screech o' pain,
For which the master always larruped 'em!
These were the only joys my boyhood knew.
The Devil, my master and me in his band
Even then, intraining for the work he's set
Me *here* to do.—Ha! What's this? Come on!—come on!
[*Enter a soldier with a heavy chest on his shoulder.*]

SOLDIER.

My back's nigh broke! The tarnal thing's as heavy
As though hell's strings was tethered to 't, and devils
Blow was tugging hard to drag it down!

BEAST.

Set it down and go!—Come! Quick!
[*Soldier looks wistfully around on the wealth, then slowly exit.*]
Durst *he* with longing eyes look on *my* spoil?
A *private?*—Privates are but fit for powder's food,
Or digging i' the trenches!

[*Wrenches open the box.*]

A fine lot, this! Ah, ha!—fine lot!
[*Chuckles with glee as he takes out the plate.*]
One, two,
Three, four dozen spoons, heavy, solid, spoons!
Three dozen forks, thr e dishes made for fruit,
Pie-knives, cream-spoons—I've a curious love for spoons!—
When I set up my coach, upon my arms
I'll have devices engraved: Two silver spoons
Askant and crossed upon a huge Death's head,
Grinning and gibbering at a Southern flag
Trailed i' the dust.

THIS SCENE

To be continued after the next meeting of the Klan.

FORCES AND VALUES.

Two Lectures, Read as One, for the Benefit of the Fanny Thurston Fund, at Memphis, in 1867.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

What a force there is in *Growth!* Who can explain how the tiny tender root, springing from a minute seed, forces its way downward and side-wise, in the hard gravelly or clayey soil? The growth of the parsnip is as great a marvel as the eternal movement of Sirius in his orbit. Compare the force with which its root makes its way downward, with that of your finger endeavoring to force its way into the solid soil, and then conceive, if you can, of any *material* force, by way of mere pressure, which the root can so exert as by any possibility to make its way there.

And then conceive of this force, whatever it is, lying locked up for three thousand years or more in the grain of wheat found in the sarcophagus tenanted by an Egyptian mummy. Is there any thing more marvellous in the power of one will over others, or in the immortality of the soul? And when we consider how growth seems caused by the light and heat of the sun's rays, and all the new marvels which science has made familiar to us as the effects of light, and above all, when we reflect what it is to see, revealing to us all that is visible, and enabling us *to* read the Sacred Characters of God, written in the Book of Nature, His first revelation, does not that Idea of the ancients seem more and more natural, more and more an inspiration, that Light is the very manifestation of the Deity, and little more material than Spirit?

What force produces the tornado? An immense mass of the atmosphere, condensed, and revolving like a sphere on its axis, moves at the same time onward in a right line, with irresistible momentum and immense velocity. When the same atmosphere *is* at rest, you run through it, and hardly feel it. In gentle motion, it bends the flowers, and stirs the leaves, and makes rippling waves in the grass, in the wheat-fields, on the blue bosoms of the lakes, and fans your heated forehead, and plays with the tangles of your sweet-heart's glossy hair. But now you hear its tremendous roaring miles away; it sweeps down the oaks that count their age by centuries, as if they were blades of grass; the cottage, the church and the palace fall before it: it strews the shore of the Atlantic with the wreck of shattered navies. What is this immense force of the wind? It is but the result of the action of the Sun's rays upon the atmosphere.

Lisbon or Lima, startled from that profound security caused by confidence in the stability and permanence of the globe, rocks and reels, smitten by the terrible shocks of the earthquake. Almost in a single inhalation of the breath, it is a ruin, and thousands of human creatures, buried or engulfed, will no more see the pleasant light of day. Vesuvius yawns, the pillar of fire and cloud rises from its crater, the lava flows slowly down its sides, the rain of its ashes obliterates a city, to be disinterred centuries afterwards. Islands rise from the ocean, and mountains from the plain; and all these immense convulsions and terrible phenomena, recorded by men as marvels, and remembered after many generations, are but the results of chemical forces, acting upon a vast scale in the interior of the globe. The chemist daily produces the same effects, the same chemical action daily, in his laboratory. *How* the chemical action produces the force, remains a mystery; but analagous convulsions are caused, and destruction as wide-spread and desolating, when the nations are shaken by the throes of revolution, and republics rise up through the ruins of kingdoms, and empires amid the debris of republics; and these outbursts of the revolutionary forces are but the results, also, of concealed causes, long acting silently on the popular mind.

Science takes in hand the destructive force of steam, controls it, manages it, makes it serve; and we have the steam-engine, the navigation of great swift rivers against the current, ocean-steamers, the winged fiery dragons of the railroad. Equally manageable by great and wise men are the popular passions and forces, which, unknown to, or misunderstood or exasperated by fools, overturn Empires and cover Republics with the bloody inundations of civil war. The passions and prejudices and conflicting opinions, and falsely imagined conflicting interests of States long united, and at length disagreeing, are as manageable, if their statesmen are wise, as the steam and the swift energy of the lightning. France and England might as well have been at peace a hundred years ago, as to-day. Wars are almost always mistakes. The blind force of the people is the motive power of the Common wealth, and from it greatness and glory flow, when wisdom controls and directs it. Directed by knavery and folly it destroys and devastates.

The heat of the sun's rays manifests itself in still another mode as a force. From all the great surfaces of earth and water, the moisture, expanding into vapour, rises and floats in the atmosphere, and condenses into clouds, and again descends in multitudinous drops of rain, or snow-flakes, on the plains, the vales and the mountains. Thence the springs, the rivulets, the ponds, the lakes and the rivers. Thence the great arteries, the Ganges, the Nile, the Amazon and the Mississippi, which, in the words of Tasso, seem rather to war upon the Sea than to bear tribute to it. Thence the great geological changes, the abrasion of

[redacted]

generally occur because they are little taken into consideration by those who rule under the false title of Statesmen. Such a force, incalculable, like all moral forces, is public opinion. Regard it only as the real foundation of international law, and who can estimate its potency? No legislative power has created that law. There is no Amphyctionic Council of the Nations. Its principles have been slowly and in succession settled by public opinion; and yet it is a veritable law, by which the Powers of the world, not daring to disregard it, are governed. Whenever it prevents a war, as it often does, who can measure the magnitude or extent of its effects? Who is not now sensible of the vast power and force of public opinion in even the most despotic European States? It is no longer safe for any monarch to disregard it. Everywhere it gets itself enacted into law; and the Neros, Caligulas and Domitians have ceased to be possible. What caused the present Emperor of France to free Lombardy from Austrian rule, and annex it to the free Kingdom of Sardinia, but the enlightened public opinion of Europe? What pleased him to take the vote of Savoy, before annexing that little country to his Empire? The public opinion of the world was opposed to domestic slavery. It was useless to argue or protest against that opinion. The consequence was that none of the nations sympathized with the Southern States in their late struggle for independence, and that the United States, to secure the continuance of that public opinion, made the war, after a time, an anti-slavery crusade, and its great issue emancipation. Thus the public opinion of civilized Europe was found to be an immense force, worth to the Northern States two hundred thousand sabres and bayonets.

It is a trite, but very true saying, that habit is second nature. It is so even with trees. With them, even, it is hereditary. The habits of thought of a people have an immense force of resistance, and give immense obstinacy and endurance, even in offensive action, when that is prompted by them, or they come in aid of it. No wise Statesman fails to take into account the prejudices, even, either of the people he rules, or of that with which he cannot avoid collision. Like the passions of individuals, these also are given as forces, and are of vast potency. Properly availed of, they may be made invaluable instruments for good, and contribute to build up the greatness of the Commonwealth. The skill of the Statesman is chiefly displayed in so using them. To run headlong against them is like running one's head against a wall. Private piques and angers, even, have often bred revolutions, deposed kings, and ruined Republics.

No *force* that influences human action is so universal, and few are so potent, as the insatiable craving for the favourable opinion and admiration of others. No human creature is unaffected by it. The great Actor, the Pantomimist and the Clown, on all the stages of human action, in Church and State, as well as in the mimic world of the theatre, are alike inspired by this *Force*; the orator and the jester of the bar room; the wit who shines at the dinner table, and *the* Beechers who to win applause preach political harangues instead of Gospel truth, and the Sheridans who carefully prepare their impromptu witticisms to be used on favourable opportunities; the dandy of the city immersed in the grave considerations of the toilette, and the young Comanche brave vain of the scalp locks in his hair, of the artificial queue reaching to his heels, and the pictoric glories of his countenance in its rude symbolism of many colours; the belle of the ballroom or promenade, strenuously endeavouring to make herself less charming by artificial disfigurements, radiant in all the colours of the prism, blooming with the carmine of youth and health or rouge, and the Esquimaux coquette, jubilant with her huge nose jewel, and redolent with the fragrant odours of her train-oil toilette.

The statesman who schemes and toils for no higher guerdon than the present approval and applause of the people, is actuated by impulses not a whit more noble and lofty than those which spur to exertion the Merry-Andrew of the circus, and the negro exquisite of the street or saloon. Each has simply the same love of admiration as the peacock and the turkey. It is the same identical Force in all. The Divine who does not do earnestly the work of the Lord his master, out of a desire simply to serve Him, but preaches to win applause for eloquently uttered sentiments in rounded periods, and prays to be admired for sentences finely fashioned and phrases that fall musically on the ear, obeys the same potent Force, and impulses neither worse nor better than those of the actor, and of the stump-orator who descends for applause to the level of the most illiterate audiences. Of the same passion come the love of fame for itself alone, and the desire for notoriety, the affectations of Brummell and the eccentricities of Spurgeon, the paradoxes of Seward and the strain-leg-a-tip-toe after wit of Q. K. Philander Doesticks, the Ciceronian pomp of the brassy orations of Sumner, and the ludicrous abuse of sounding words by the great Ethiopian conversationists, the carefully prepared originalities of Wendell Phillips and the buffooneries of the Court-fool; and too often that which passes current for the bravery of the soldier, the piety of the churchman, the philanthropy of the alms-giver, and the patriotism of the people-adoring politician.

Yet, out of this greed and passion for notoriety, applause and good opinion, as out of the self-ishness of human nature, what great, splendid, enduring results the Deity has wrought! These, also, like all the Forces and Powers of Nature, are His submissive and involuntary instruments: and here, also, as everywhere in nature, the discords are part of the great choral strain of harmony which the angels hear, if *our* ears *are* sealed against it, and all seems to us a Babel of confusion and jangling dissonance.

Love of country is an immense force, and one rarely appealed to in vain, by the poet, the orator or the Statesman. It is worthy to be considered, by all who prefer to seek for lofty, generous and heroic motives for the conduct of men and States, rather than for small, pitiful and ignobie ones, that there was love of country on both sides in the late struggle of the Southern States for Independence, to which, no doubt, were in great measure owing the intensity and duration of the contest. To the Northerner, the whole United States was his country; to most of the Southrons, their States. Yet, except in a few of the old States, this love of the old State was rather theoretical, and the performance of an acknowledged duty, than a passionate devotion. The new States were in theory Sovereign; but in practice they were rather dependent municipalities, and inns or stations by the way, on the march or journey, than homes. The theory of their Sovereignty was like a fixed star, as distant as Arcturus. It gave little light and less vital heat. The people of the South had little love of home, because, with their migratory habits, they had, in general, no permanency of home; and it is in that permanency that ardent patriotism has its root. We need not expect a true State pride, or a patriotism that prefers the interests of the State above all other interests, until our people cease to be nomadic and their affections cling around the homes that belonged to their forefathers. We may perhaps hereafter have something like the Scotchman's love of his barren hills, the feelings roused in the Switzer's breast by the Ranz des Vaches, like the Frenchman's idolization of la Belle France, like the intense nationality of the Englishman; but we will not have that love and those feelings for our States, so long as we have wildernesses in which to plant new States, and as we move with so little regret from State to State. It is more likely that, unless oppression prevents it, we shall come by degrees to look upon the whole of the United States as our home and country, and that our loyalty and patriotism will be for the national flag and government, and our pride be in the national glories. Such, at least, was the continually increasing tendency before the late war. With a common government, a common flag, a Navy and an Army, our theory of allegiance to our States continued the same, but we were insensibly becoming one people at heart; and State Sovereignty was becoming merely theoretical.

The South struggled manfully to maintain the Truth, and failed. Unfortunately, though Truth is a vast force, so also is Error, and often proves victorious. Error is often more acceptable to men than the Truth, and the Archangel Michael is not always nor often the victor, in his strife with Satan. It is well enough to say, that

"Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers;"

but it is not always nor very often true, in matters not within the jurisdiction of the Senses. Error in philosophy and religion have always ruled the world, and do still rule it, far more than the truth. To deceive and delude the people has always been, and probably always will be, the surest way to attain power in a Republic. A wrong construction of a Constitution will find as many advocates as the true one, and be quite as likely to be accepted by the people. It little consoles us to be told that error only succeeds because it is believed to be the truth. It is only the less creditable to the human race, that it is so easily and continually duped and misled; for it argues a general incapacity to distinguish the True from the False, as deplorable as that common defect of the moral sense, that disenables men to discriminate between the Expedient and the Just. The Thoughts of the Past are the laws of the Present and the Future; but they are as often the High Priests of the Erroneous and the Plausible, as of the True. Laws, Philosophy, Religions, all are the bequests of the Past to the Present, and all swarm with falsehoods and specious plausibilities, and palpable absurdities. The maxims of the Jesuits, their *escobarderies*, as they were termed in France, after the great teacher of villainy, the Spanish Jesuit ESCOBAR, have had far more influence, and a more extended dominion over men's minds, than the philosophy of Leibnitz. How much truth is, after all, believed in Gallicanism, how much in religion, compared with the errors? It is not in the fields only, that the weeds grow more abundantly and rankly and rapidly than the grain. The Christian faith had been preached but a little while, when errors sprung up, and long usurped the place of its grandest truths. A noble thought, ringing down the long slopes of time, is a great force, and often stirs the heart-pulses of a nation, long after the tongue that uttered it, or the hand that wrote it, has mouldered into dust. Often it becomes a law for future ages. But also a base thought lives, and an untrue word, and maxims like those of Machiavelli, and find an echo in men's hearts, and prompt the Statesman, and justify to him the Tyrant, the Usurper, or him who is worse and baser than either, the people-flattering, people cheating demagogue. "Diplomacy continues to be what it always was, a game of overreaching. Where one man or Nation obeys the commandment "Do that unto others, which ye would they should do unto you," a hundred accept this instead, "Do unto men whatsoever of harm or wrong they do unto you, or more." The barbarous and gentle teachings of the Gospel do little govern the minds of men, compared to those which have seemed to justify hatred and persecution. In all the centuries, false conceptions of the character of God, as a vindictive, cruel, savage Deity have been productive of horrorities and atrocities; and there is no indignation, no wrong that has not been justified by the axiom that the safety of the People is the paramount law.

Nothing is so acceptable to the majority of men as a false maxim, if it is but plausible. Nothing is more mischievous, and nothing more common, than moral and political fallacies. Some one has said, that "Every Revolution, in its last stage, *requires* a Dictator, on whose wisdom and honesty its ultimate success will depend." And he adds that "A Dictatorship hopes the *head* of the people for an *hour*; a Despotism buys its *heart* for *ever*." The former saying seems proven true by all experience: the latter is false as the Father of lies himself; and let loose among a people suffering under anarchy, would be like a wolf among the sheep. Incalculable mischiefs have been wrought by the two maxims, that "it is justifiable to lie for the good of the Church;" and that "the end justifies the means." How much sordid niggardliness has been fostered and made habitual by the meanness of Poor Richard! How few men are there, who do not act on the doctrine of Machiavelli and Fra Paolo, that we are under no obligations of gratitude to those who only do us justice; how few who feel bound to the payment of what they only owe in common with many?

What *seems*, more commends itself to men, than what *is*. Sophistry has always proved a more potent and effective weapon than Truth. Maurice of Nassau, when *in extremis*, sent for a minister of the Reformed religion and a Catholic Priest, and caused them to engage in religious discussion. After listening to them a long while, he said, "I see plainly that there is nothing certain except the mathematics;" and turning on his side, expired. The doctrines of Descartes were long taken for truth; the errors of Aristotle governed the intellectual world for centuries; and Epicurus had more disciples than Plato. And that is a singular idea, if we reflect upon it, by which a particular religion is *justified*, as consistent with the wisdom and excellence of the Deity,—that an alloy of error and imperfection was necessary, to make it useful to the people to whom it was revealed. Has Falsehood ever been more available to the Deity, than Truth?

It is another sophism, that it is always the basis of Truth, underlying a religion, or mingled with its errors, that makes it acceptable, and gives it potency. On the contrary, it is the intermingled and preponderating error, that makes the unpalatable truth in most religions acceptable, or rather, tolerable. It was not the *truths* of Mahommedanism that commended it to the Arabs. It was the *errors* it held out, of Paradise and the Houris, far more than its Monotheism or morals, that made it popular, and enabled it to get the sword wherewith to propagate itself. True ideas as to government are not palatable to any considerable portion of any people. Even what *is* true is so generally misapplied as to become falsehood in effect. Eloquence, which is a great power, more largely consists in gilding Error than in enforcing Truth; and to make the worse appear the better reason, is the chief business of the Orator and Rhetorician, as it was of the Sophists. The United States are to-day governed by a vicious and false construction of the Constitution, and the most preposterous political heresies and extravagances.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.

HOUSEHOLD REVELATIONS.

An Extensive Divorce Suit.

From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Mrs. Johanna E. Hill, wife of Britton A. Hill, sues for a divorce of adultery and ill treatment. Both parties are well known in this city. Mr. Hill is an eminent lawyer of great ability and a fine practice. Mrs. Hill was a resident of St. Charles Mo. She is a lady of striking personal appearance, and of many accomplishments. The unhappy story of their married lives is fully told in papers in the case. In March last Mrs. Hill filed her petition for divorce as follows:

Johanna E. Hill, by her next friend, Bertha Behrens, states that on the 14th day of January, 1867, she was married to Britton A. Hill the defendant, at St. Charles, in this State, and that from that day to this she has uniformly conducted herself a faithful and true wife; but that defendant has, ever since their marriage, and especially within the last three months, offered such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable, and has also been guilty of such cruel and barbarous treatment as to endanger her life.

That defendant has repeatedly, within the last three months, assaulted the plaintiff with violence and anger, accompanied with gross and abusive language, falsely and maliciously imputing to plaintiff the most disgraceful crimes, to wit: unchastity and adultery, without the slightest pretext for such imputations; that his language and demeanor toward her, during the period aforesaid, have been brutal, indecent, and of most offensive character; that these words and acts have occurred at plaintiff's room in the Planter's House in this city, and at Willard's Hotel in Washington, some time during December last. On one occasion, she alleges that he threatened to tear out her heart and roast it on a gridiron; at another time he threatened to choke her, and in an angry attitude approached her with that intent, but was prevented by plaintiff seizing the handle of the bell rope, which communicated with the servant's hall. That on another occasion he falsely declared that she was insane, and that he would lock her up in an asylum.

That he has, on various occasions, seized her by the throat and threatened to strangle her; that he has attempted to defame her good name by falsely saying that he had traced her to certain houses of prostitution and ill-fame; that he has torn from her her son, a child only nine years old, and placed him at a school in the city of St. Louis, to wit: at the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and has prohibited the Superintendent of the said school from allowing her to see him. She further alleges that the unruly temper and savage disposition of the defendant disqualify him for the charge and custody of the child born to plaintiff and defendant.

She also swears she is wholly without means of support and for the prosecution of this suit, and that she is informed that defendant's property is worth $250,000, and that his income is $10,000 per annum over and above all taxes; wherefore she prays for a divorce, alimony, and custody of her child.

The answer of Mr. Hill is quite lengthy, and we only give the following abstract of it:

He says he is unable to estimate his income, much of it being unproductive real estate. His total income over and above taxes paid and expense of business for the year ending January 1, 1868, was $4320, of which $3500 was from fees as attorney and counsellor. He does not know what, if any, fees he may receive as a lawyer for any new business during the pendency of the case, for the reason that it is prosecuted with libelous publication in the city newspapers, designed to destroy his reputation and necessarily to injure his practice as a lawyer, and greatly diminish his professional receipts.

He further says that he is the owner of 500 acres of land in Kansas, on which there are about $2000 due for taxes, and he has not the money to pay the same this year, owing to the bad conduct and reckless extravagance of his wife. He fully believes that his income for the current year ending 1st January, 1869, will not be more than his current taxes and his current expenses and the overdue taxes in Kansas.

He believes and is informed that the plaintiff, in addition to a most expensive and large wardrobe, has most expensive and costly jewelry and several gold watches set with diamonds, camel hair shawls and laces for sale in the city of St. Louis, and a considerable amount in coin on deposit in the Boatmen's Saving Association—all of which were obtained through the generosity of Mr. Hill.

He further charges her with having sworn falsely in her affidavit of April 30th, where she states that for three years past she has received no money from Hill, except about $600 for traveling expenses; whereas he declares that she received in August, September and October, 1867, 9,850 francs in coin, that cost him about $2757 in United States money, as he can prove by letters of hers, identified as genuine. He further states that in December, 1867, and January, February, March and April, 1868, he has paid out in cash to and for the said plaintiff's use, about $1412 in cash, estimated liabilities and obligations which defendant is bound to pay, making in all the sum of $4170 in United States money during the time as aforesaid. He also says that he has paid the rent for an apartment in St. Charles for the month of March last, and has promised, prior to March, 1868, to pay the board, washing and attendance upon the plaintiff, to her mother, in St. Charles, where the plaintiff had agreed to remove and live on her return to the United States from Europe.

He further states that during about five years from 1862 to 1867, the plaintiff never saw the defendant at all; that as early as 1863 the plaintiff threatened in her letters to him to abandon the defendant and never to return to America; that shortly after, in 1864, she became more threatening in her letters, and defendant therefore requested her to return home under an escort to be furnished by the Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. She promised to do so in the spring of that year and live in Washington with affiant, but failed to comply with her promise; and in the spring of 1864 the plaintiff again promised to return to America, and again failed to fulfill her promise. In June or July, 1865, the plaintiff gave defendant formal notice of her abandonment of the defendant by letter.

From that date until August, 1867, he was unable to ascertain where the plaintiff lived, although, it was said she was living secretly near Geneva in adultery with one Edmond Rossell, the son of a rich jeweler in Geneva. In the fall of 1864, he alleges that she removed his two infant children to Florence against his expressed will, where the youngest child died, October 12, 1864, and the other was placed in a military school until removed by Mr. Hill in August, 1867. During the greater part of the time between October, 1864, and August, 1867, she, as he is informed and believes, was traveling around in Europe alone and unprotected, and making her headquarters in Geneva or its environs, where she cohabited with said Edmond Rossell.

The plaintiff had pretended that her trip to Europe was necessary for the restoration of her health, which she alleged had been broken down by child-bearing, she having had three boys during the first four years of her marriage with this affiant, and he took her to Nassau and other places for the restoration of her health. He had afforded ample support for herself and children for one year. Instead of remaining where he had placed her, she traveled abroad and neglected the care of her children. At Berlin she attended court balls, operas and other places of amusement, without any consultation with and in direct violation of the wishes of this defendant. The coin left in bank payable to her order, instead of lasting a year was spent in a few months, and coin drafts were drawn on him in 1863, which were paid with great difficulty and sacrifice.

The winter and spring of 1861 she passed in Frankfort, and threatened to commit suicide if he did not send her large sums of money. The 3400 florins she had four months previous, and the 2100 florins she paid for dresses, did not, he said, look much like reform in her habits, and he concluded that he could not afford, in view of the high price of exchange, to keep her traveling in Europe unprotected, and he would no longer encourage such a course of life, the impropriety of which had already reached across the Atlantic and was injuring his reputation. He therefore sent her a letter requesting her return home, furnishing an escort and all necessary moneys. She refused and remained in Geneva until October 7, 1864, when she went to Italy and carried the two children, having previously threatened she would commit suicide, and the children should share the same fate, unless he sent her all the money she wanted.

On the 12th of October the youngest child, Britton Hill, died under circumstances raising strong presumptions of neglect and bad treatment. Before the death of Britton she put the other child, Preston, six and one-half years old, out of the way by placing him in a military school, and in a couple of days Britton died of convulsions in the night. She then began her travels again in Europe, abandoning her child to a school at his tender age where the language was strange to him—impairing his health.

On the 9th of March she promised to return to America and drew $1500, but did not return. On the 5th of March, 1868, she wrote a letter threatening a suit for divorce unless money was sent, and he sent her 6055 francs in coin, but again she failed to come home.

In August, 1867, he went to Europe to get his child from the military school in Italy, where he remained while Mrs. Hill was living in Geneva with her paramour. He stopped at Geneva that she might see the child, when she begged him to take her home to St. Charles, she at the time being in great distress and and destitution. He paid her debts, about 500 francs, and consented to bring her home on condition that she would live with her mother at St. Charles, entirely separate and apart from him, to which she consented. She then left her paramour in Geneva and went to Paris on September 4, 1867, with Hill and the child Preston. After remaining two days at the Hotel des Deux Mondes, and after he had paid for her passage to America, she desired some money for shopping purposes in Paris, and he gave her about 800 francs, and the next day she seized her six trunks and five handbags at the hotel and disappeared, leaving a letter stating she would never live with him again, and he might take the child and go to England.

He came to America and says he heard no more of her until September 12, 1867, when she stated that she had saved his life by abandoning him in Paris, for Rossell had followed him to Paris and hunted Hill's steps with a loaded revolver to shoot him; that the deluded young man was then, September 12, 1867, sick with a brain fever, and that she had warned him in Geneva and Paris in vain, and begged a respite of two weeks. She demanded barely enough money to get home, and hoping she would repent he sent 2550 francs by draft on Rothschild *freres*, Paris. She did not return as promised, but remained in Paris until she had broken her arm, as she said, while riding with one Bibicoff, a nephew of Gen. Bibicoff, a Russian Prince. She finally came to New York on the 16th of December, 1867, whence she telegraphed that her arm was broken and she was out of funds. He hired a nurse to take care of and accompany her to Washington, St. Louis and St. Charles.

He says that on his return to St. Louis on the 14th of February, 1868, he found Mrs. Hill in the Planters' House, "occupying two bed rooms on the best floor, alone and unprotected, attending the Varieties theater, and also Rohrer's Commercial College to take writing lessons for the formation of a new hand. He objected to this and requested her to go to St. Charles. She begged to be permitted to remain here until March 1st, and he to give her his countenance to such an extent as to give her some position in society for the sake of her son Preston. He complied with this request and took rooms 86 and 88, on the third floor of the Planters' House.

She postponed her visit to St. Charles until the 7th of March. On the night of the 4th he consented to sleep in room No. 88, a small room adjoining to where she slept, and during the night she did attempt to take his life by turning on the faucet of the gas burner in said small room and closing the door between the rooms, so as to smother and kill him with the coal gas. And the more effectually to effect this she stuffed newspapers into the crevices of the door leading into the hall, so as to prevent its detection by the hotel watchman and to prevent his loud breathings being heard in the hall when the death agonies should come on. When accused of it in the morning she said she had taken an overdose of morphine and had bad dreams to the effect that he was trying to kill her, and that Preston had put the newspaper in the crevices. Though much prostrated and very weak by the murderous attack upon his life, he forgave her on condition that she would immediately go to St. Charles.

He states that acting under bad advice Mrs. Hill refused to go to St. Charles and instituted this suit for divorce, thus making the exposure of her degradation and shame necessary. After an examination of several days she has left St. Louis county without signing her deposition, and an attachment has been returned as not found.

An order has been issued that both parties have access to the child, and neither to remove it beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The motion for alimony *pendente* has not been decided yet.

ABSTRACT OF THE DEPOSITION OF MRS. HILL.

After stating that her estimates of the value of his estate ($250,000) and the amount of his annual income ($10,000) were derived from his own statements, she proceeds:

"Deponent further says that from the time of her marriage to the defendant, in January, 1857, until the month of June, 1862, at which time she went in company with him to Europe, his treatment of her was uniformly so violent and brutal as to entirely shatter and destroy her health, and produced such mental suffering and depression that her life was thereby rendered an intolerable burden; that in consequence of this state of health and mind, so induced as aforesaid, her physicians advised her and the defendant that a change of scene and climate were indispensable to her recovery, and that defendant thereupon consented to take her to Europe, assigning as a reason therefor that he did not want her to die upon his hands, because he knew people would think he had killed her.

"That the treatment above referred to as the cause of her mental and physical condition consisted in uniform unkindness of manner toward deponent by persistently endeavoring to grieve her by denouncing, without the slightest provocation therefor, her friends and relatives as scoundrels and villains; by habitually using vulgar and indecent language in the presence of deponent, and cursing her almost daily in the most blasphemous manner and without the least pretext therefor; by denouncing her as a profligate woman showering upon her vile epithets, calling her obscene names and charging her with criminal conduct; by charging, when in a rage or under the influence of liquor, that the children of deponent and defendant were illegitimate, now assigning the absurd reason for such outrageous charges that they did not sufficiently resemble him, and again that their limbs were either too short or too long to be his children; by insisting, while keeping house, on visiting the servants' rooms at unseasonable hours of the day and night, surprising them in the act of dressing and attempting indecent liberties with them, thereby causing them to enter complaints to defendant and to leave her service, and by insisting upon indulging criminal intercourse with others in his house, thereby encouraging them, as the result of his conduct, in violence to deponent and supporting them in it; by spending his nights away from home in drunken debauchery in the lowest haunts of vice in the city; by returning almost daily to his house under the influence of liquor and frequently in the most beastly state of drunkenness, and then abusing in the most unmeasured and vilest terms this deponent; by carrying liquors to his private apartments in the house and introducing, as deponent has reason to believe, strange and profligate women into his rooms and forbidding deponent to disturb him while he and they engaged in all sorts of excesses; by maliciously destroying deponent's most cherished ornaments and souvenirs; by continuously threatening her with every conceivable kind of violence, such as cutting her heart out and roasting it, throttling her, sending her to the lunatic asylum and confining her there; by attempting to strangle her because she could not readily assent to become a firm believer in a new religious system which he was preparing to establish in the world and wherein he was to be the Messiah; by appearing at her bedside at midnight, with knife in hand, and rousing her from her sleep, announcing himself ready and about to cut her heart out preparatory to roasting it for breakfast, accompanying his threats with the most violent gesticulations; by clutching her by the throat and attempting to strangle her; by seizing her and dragging her with great force and violence about the house and by giving every expression he could to the most brutal and barbarous temper, which seemed his constant prompter in his treatment and conduct toward deponent.

"When she remonstrated with him and entreated him to treat her with more kindness, his mildest answer was: 'Some people like sympathy and some like mutton chops; I prefer the mutton chops and you may go to hell for sympathy.' That on the voyage to Europe his conduct was still brutal; that on their arrival in Germany they traveled from point to point, the defendant insisting, notwithstanding her feeble state, in dragging her from pillow to post, giving her no time to rest, treating the children with great harshness and cruelty, using the grossest and most insulting language to deponent at the public tables, in the hotels and in the hearing of others."

In August, 1862, they arrived at Boppard, in Germany, on the Rhine, where he suddenly announced his intention of returning to America at once and immediately left, without even saying goodby. For about three years from the time he left her at Boppard he remitted her money, but the amount sent was barely sufficient to provide for her necessary wants and clothe the children, and was very irregular.

"That while defendant was in Germany in the summer of 1862, he represented himself as 'Maj.-Gen. Hill, of the American army,' and talked so largely of the services he had rendered his country and of the intimate relations he sustained toward all of the high officials of his government, and insisted so much on the great importance of the secret mission which had brought him as the accredited agent of his government to Europe, that defendant was forced, notwithstanding her protestations to the contrary, to be considered as the wife of a wealthy and important personage, and the defendant having represented to people whom he met that his government needed him and had sent a special man-of-war after him to carry him home, placed her (plaintiff) in such estimation in the minds of the people that the most rigid economy on her part was necessary in order to live at all comfortably on the means that defendant sent her."

In his letters to her he used insulting language and charged her with vile conduct. In February, 1865, he suddenly and peremptorily ordered her to return to America, declaring that if she did not return at once he would leave her to starve or rot in Europe. Knowing from his letters that his cruelty was unabated, she chose to remain in Europe, and attempted to support herself by instructing the children of the Princess Bibikoff, in whose family she remained on terms of friendship. She lived in the family of the Princess until August, 1867, when she met defendant at Geneva.

"Defendant frequently, in response to her request for means of support, insisted that she must obtain it herself, that he was unable to do it, and urging her to procure bread at the expense of her virtue, recommending the most indecent and insulting propositions to her consideration and her action."

At Geneva he promised better treatment, told her he had reformed, and asked for one more trial. Believing in the sincerity of his declarations she went with him to Paris. A few days after this, however, (as she was afterwards informed by Prince Butera that at Florence he had spoken of her as an abandoned woman, etc.), she met this Prince at Paris, and he was about to challenge defendant, when defendant hastened away from Paris and returned to America. He sailed from Europe leaving her in Paris,, and sent her $500 or $600 to pay her expenses. After they returned to America he expressed his approval of her conduct in preventing the duel in Paris.

The reunited couple, on returning to St. Louis, took up their residence at the Planters' House, where for a day or two he was kind to her, but soon he relapsed into his former ways. They remained at the hotel a month, she suffering from his brutality and savage threats, and finally separated from him and applied for a divorce. The concluding portion of the affidavit is occupied in a defense of herself against the charges contained in his answer to her petition for a divorce. The document covers about forty pages of legal cap, and we have not space for the whole of it.

In regard to the charge of her attempt to asphyxiate him with gas, she alleges the he had drank an enormous quantity of liquor that night, and if any gas escaped in his room, it was caused by his blowing the light out instead of turning the gas off, as is customary with men in their sober senses.

ALL SORTS.

"Various,
So that the mind of desultory man
Studious of change and pleased with novelty,
May be indulged."

The Preservation of the Dead.

A number of physicians, surgeons and medical students gathered yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to witness the results of a new and what bids fair to prove a wonderful discovery in the way of a process for preserving the human body after death. Two subjects were on exhibition, embalmed by this process, in which death had occurred respectively on the 17th of February and 30th of April last, both of which manifested to the casual spectator no sign, by either sight, touch or smell, of the long period which had elapsed since death.

Prof. Doremus, under whose supervision an experimental autopsy of one of the bodies was made, in order to show that the preservation was not confined to the surface, but extended to the viscera, the muscles and every portion of the internal system, opened the exhibition with a few prefatory remarks, reciting the imperfect and unsatisfactory processes which had been in vogue for preserving the dead ever since the days of the Egyptians.

Dr. Janeway then dissected the body which had been lying thirty days since death, kept in the laboratory under lock and key. To the scalpel it presented the flaccid condition usual immediately after dissolution, and the sight and touch were perfectly normal. As the knife proceeded with the disembowelment of the subject and the viscera were brought to sight and removed, no odor was perceptible save the strong fleshy smell which is inseparable from the freshest corpse when the internal portion is opened to the air. Pieces of the liver and kidneys were cut out and passed around among the spectators that a more minute test might be given of the thoroughness of the process. Dr. Doremus explained that the fluid with which the preservation had been effected had not been introduced through the veins or by cutting the flesh, which was so greatly objected to by the friends of the dead, but by simply forcing it into the mouth and other natural apertures of the body, whence it subsequently permeated all the tissues, preserving them in the wonderful manner just revealed by the autopsy. Prof. Hamilton succeeded Dr. Doremus and testified that he had examined the subject under examination, and could not distinguish it from one recently dead. Prof. Flint, in some more extended remarks regarding an analysis which he had made of the muscles, liver, kidneys and lungs of a subject treated by the process, gave the result of his observations. The functions referred to were all in a normal state, so far as the eye was concerned, but had undergone some slight structural changes as to their atomic formation, which, however, were favorable to the preservation of the tissue.

The spectators seemed perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment and autopsy. The body which had been pre

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEANNESS AND MALIGNANCY.

The baseness of the base and the malignancy of the bad never so odiously display themselves, as when they take a pleasure in assailing the fair fame of an innocent girl, who has done no harm to any one, and whom all men of generous and manly impulses are irresistibly inclined to defend and protect. It would not be a base or more brutal act, nor one half so cruel or giving a hundredth part so much pain, to beat and bruise the young and tender body, or wound and lacerate the bosom with the scourge.

There is in Washington a little girl of rare beauty and all the grace and *naivete* and innocent freedom of a child, whom few know without admiring and loving her. If she were not not as singularly gifted as she is, her beauty and spirit and innocence would secure her deference and respect and protection from all men in whose souls lingered a single spark of the loyalty and chivalry of gentlemen.

Vinnie Ream is a genius as well as a beauty. Engaging without instruction in the art of the Sculptor, she has become an artist of rare excellence, and will, if she does not destroy her health by overwork, win for herself enduring fame. She has the rare faculty of reproducing in her busts, not only the features of the sitter, but the very spirit and expression which reveal the soul and make the marble seem life-like. Nothing can excel the fidelity to nature in this respect, of her busts of Reverdy Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Senator Sherman, Horace Greeley and others; and her female figures are perfectly exquisite.

She is a native of Wisconsin, about twenty-two years of age, very small and slight, with wonderful, eloquent eyes, fond as a child of birds and flowers, in no wise unsexed by her art, but like a child modest and self-possessed as if conscious of nothing for which to blush. We have the good fortune to know her well, and to know, too, how many, and those men of mark and of honour and in high places, love and idolize her.

Congress, in 1866, authorized her to execute a statue of President Lincoln, for the sum of $10,000, in doing which her expenses will be at least eight thousand. The model in clay is yet unfinished, and gives ample assurance that the statue in marble will be an admirable work of art, an extraordinary one to be produced by a girl.

Until recently, she has always been the favourite and pet of Republican and Radical members of the two Houses of Congress, and has been permitted to occupy as a studio in which to work a small and rather pleasant room on the floor of the Capitol below the old chamber of the House of Representatives. Into this, after 2 p.m. of the day, all persons who chose have had free entrance; and it was one of the chief attractions of the Capitol.

But, unfortunately, Miss Ream had friends also who were not Radicals, and who visited her studio, and with whose opinions she sympathized. She had also a patron and warm friend in Senator Rice, of Kansas, and was suspected of having aided in influencing him to vote against the conviction of the President. We are absolutely certain, and have a right to claim to know, that she never in the least sought to know his opinions; and that she has always with singular circumspection refrained from soliciting favours for others from Members of Congress.

Her genius is the property and will be the pride of the Nation. In that and her maidenly reputation consists her whole wealth; and these are equally beyond the reach either of the libertines who insinuate evil against the purest, or of envious woman who always rail spitefully at one who distinguishes herself above others of her sex, and becomes that sex's ornament and glory.

A few days since we found the following paragraphs in the Chicago *Times:*

On Monday next, it is affirmed that Mr. Baldwin will move the expulsion of Miss Vinnie Ream from the capitol, because she was instrumental, it is asserted, in hindering the conviction of Mr. Johnson.

Has the mighty Radical Senate grown so weak that an insignificant sculptress can prevail against it? The expulsion of this woman from the capitol would be a confession of meanness and spite of the most contemptible character.

We knew, and so did Miss Ream, two weeks ago, that this was to be proposed and would be done; and therefore we are not surprised to read the following in the New York *Times:*

The House has accomplished the purpose that was announced some days ago. It has wreaked the vengeance of a disappointed and indignant nation on little Vinnie Ream, the gifted artist, whom Congress had commissioned to execute a statue of the lamented Lincoln, but who is more than suspected of having influenced Senator Ross to vote for the President's acquittal. She has been turned out of the room which she has occupied as a studio, under the pretext that it is wanted as a prison for people who refuse to answer all Gen. Butler's questions about their private business. We repeat what we said the other day, that this is a very paltry piece of petty persecution, unworthy of Congress, and especially unworthy of Mr. Bingham, who took the lead in having it done. We hope he may live long enough to be ashamed of it—and a good deal longer.

We think that it was especially *worthy* of Bingham, and also of his bosom friend Butler, who spitefully said that it would be a good thing if the statue of Lincoln *were* broken to pieces in the removal.

We do not write these lines because Miss Ream has lost her room in the Capitol. That is of little moment. But the men who took it from her also libelled her in conversations, and malignantly, cruelly and devilishly tortured an innocent, hard-working and affectionate girl by unmanly imputations on her fair fame. The action of the House as to her room, was but the manifestation of this low, vulgar and brutal spite, and adds new laurels to the heroic glories that already wreathe the heads of Radical leaders in that disreputable body. When Reverdy Johnson insisted on accompanying Vinnie Ream, and being present, if she should be summoned to testify before the Inquisitors, he simply paid her the tribute of admiration and respect, which all except the base and brutal, who know her, pay with the same loving kindness.

—The funeral of Mr. Buchanan was very imposing, the procession being a mile and a half long. New York city sent her Mayor and fifty aldermen. Republicans vied with Democrats in honoring the dead. In his death the poor have lost a true friend, but he left a bequest a permanent fund to buy fuel for the destitute.

A WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

We were called upon, yesterday, by a colored citizen who has never affiliated with Radicalism, and has been earnestly anxious to release his colored friends from their slavish bondage to a party that seeks and is accomplishing their ruin, with the request to publish for the general information of the colored people, the resolution adopted at a meeting of colored citizens held on the 20th of May, and we are assured that the power of the leagues is in vain exerted to control and prevent the assertion of their true freedom by the colored people of Memphis, who are not only restive under the constraint in which they are held, but are breaking away from the network spread around them to direct and govern their suffrages. They are forming a Working Men's Party, and consider themselves entirely free from any previous obligations which they are conscious were obtained by fraud:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Memphis, do solemnly pledge ourselves that we will not support any candidate who is not in favor of the Working Men's Party. We have heretofore seen that the party now in power will not and don't do justice by the working man.

Haywood Joiner,	Frank Tally,
Ed. Crawford,	Warren Brown,
J. L. Shelby,	Robt. Feece,
John Hereford,	James M. Nelson,
John H. Duncan,	Geo. Nelson,
Allen A. Park,	Godfrey Wilkinson,
S. C. Barry,	Washington Brown,
Jno. T. Bryan,	Wm. DeMorse,
Charles Wilkinson, Jr.,	Peter Smith,
H. T. Butworth,	Jno. Provine,
F. J. Turner,	J. K. Pulen,
J. F. Jones,	H. T. Mitchell,
T. J. Cowan,	John K. Page,
Mourning Armour,	T. Henry,
Wesley Littlejohn,	Harry Brown.

POMEROY.

While "the Managers" are fussing and fuming to show that somebody was bought, and sold out to prevent conviction of the President, the reputation of Senator Pomeroy is meeting with a few appliances by no means of an elevating nature. Gen. Steedman, it is said, could have unfolded a tale if called upon, and strong indications have been given that Pomeroy could have been bought if his vote had been needed, and he could have been relied upon to "stick." The Leavenworth *Conservative* says it was no *trap* when, through his brother-in-law, he offered his own and three other votes for the sum of $40,000. It says he is an old offender; that—

"Pomeroy and his brother-in-law have been in this business of buying and selling before. The first adventure of this kind in Kansas was in the Legislature of 1861, when he purchased forty-nine Republican members to vote for him for Senator, over Marcus J. Parrott, and paid them out of the money deposited with him by the generous people of the East to purchase food and raiment for the starving poor of Kansas. Men are now living in Kansas who know about the amount paid to each member, and some who saw a portion of the money paid to the purchased."

This is certainly an interesting portrait of a U. S. Senator, and elevates him into the embodiment of equity and law, fit to act in concert with Wade as "one of the Judges."

WILL GEN. GRANT RESIGN?

We have been repeatedly asked the question, and some time since expressed an opinion in the negative. We referred to the past, and showed that Gen. Scott did not resign, and that Gen. Taylor's resignation was in the hand of a friend, to be used in case he was elected. Gen. McClellan did resign, and other precedents, were produced; among others that Generals in the Federal army could not be members of Congress at the same time they held commissions in the army. We do not think yet that Grant will resign. The position that he occupies is lucrative, and too good a thing to give up for an uncertainty. Thurlow Weed is of a different opinion. His New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, speaking of McClellan's resignation:

Of course Gen. Grant will do the same. He is delicate minded, honorable, conscientious. He never could consent to be acting as General of the army whilst running for the Presidency. Of course not. Certainly not. Several times not. When will he resign?

MORE OF THAT FORGERY.

We published a day or two ago the infamous forgery perpetrated by John W. Forney, in garbling, perverting and manufacturing a dispatch, said to have been received from John E. Hayes, Esq., editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who is a Massachusetts man, but not lost to manhood and honor. He went to Savannah after the war, and edited a reconstructed journal, but will not lend himself to the miserable falsehoods manufactured to create bitterness in the North toward the South.

After exposing, in detail, the falsity of the several statements, forged by the Forneys, he concludes thus:

We can assure the people of the North —and even our Radical friends in Massachusetts—that the only news ever received here which threatened to cause thousands of "Northern men to return home," and to create a perfect stampede and exodus of all the intelligent, honest, law-abiding people in Georgia, was the announcement that owing to universal suffrage, a negro Sing Sing convict had been elected to the Georgia Senate, and that three white felons had also been elected by the same influence to hold responsible offices.

When the people of Augusta were informed that a convicted perjurer, a renegade rebel, who was one of Joe Brown's pets, and proved his loyalty by aiding in the seizure of the United States arsenal at Augusta, with its immense quantities of arms and ammunition—when they were told that Foster Blodgett, captain in one of the companies in the third Georgia (Confederate) regiment, was to be enthroned as a military mayor over them, clothed with extraordinary powers, they were "cast down and alarmed," and still have good cause to "fear the result."

When the citizens of Savannah learned that there was a prospect of another rampant secessionist, a Southern renegade and latter day Radical convicted of perjury by a jury composed entirely of Northern men, being installed as Mayor of their city, and its affairs placed under the control of worthless negroes, the respectable Northern men talked loudly of returning to their former homes, where intelligence and virtue are qualifications requisite for office.

If the universal suffrage party of the South could have their way to-day not a Unionist who opposed their wicked schemes and fanatical doctrines would be permitted to remain in Georgia twenty-four hours, so fearful would be the reign of terror, which even now they are striving to inaugurate for political purposes.

Oregon Speaks.

The Democracy have elected their Representatives in Congress, by more than 1000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic, and Senator Williams will be succeeded by a Democrat. This is the first gun. Will Radicalism haul to?

—Senator Sherman in voting for the conviction, after declaring that no gentleman would occupy the position Stanton afterwards accepted, placed himself next in rank to Stanton.

—A mongrel paper says that Stanton's retirement from the War Office is without a parallel. Of course, for he was the only one to be found mean enough to hold on after his absence was required.

CONDENSED DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Brownsville, June Term, 1868.

BY H. CLAY KING, ESQ.

No. 7.—Chase, Administrator of Bradford, vs. Bostick. From Shelby Circuit.

Facts: Bradford contracted to deliver to Bostick a portable steam engine of the best material, on the Mississippi river. Bostick sued Bradford's administrator in an action, in the nature of an action *on the case*, for damages for breach of contract, in general terms. The plea was *non assumpsit*. The charge of the Court was to the effect that if Bradford was guilty of any fraud in the making, or failure to execute the contract, exemplary damages might be given by the jury. The jury gave them.

Held: That exemplary damages are limited to actions *ex delicto*, unless the particular acts involving the exemplary damages are set out in the declaration.

No. 8.—Vandeville vs. Cash, Administrator of Bolton. From Shelby Circuit Court.

Action for value of personal property under an agreement to pay hire for the use, and to pay the value if lost or destroyed. Held: That under this unconditional contract, the bailee was an insurer, and liable for any loss by any cause.

No. 9.—Clark vs. Thomas.

This is an application to the Circuit Court for *mandamus* to compel a Justice of the Peace to issue an execution on a judgment before him, on which there appears this endorsement, signed by the plaintiff: "This is to be stayed eight months." Held: That this endorsement is too vague to be considered a contract between the parties to the judgment, to waive execution for eight months; but merely refers to the ordinary statutory. Execution ought to issue—the judgment not having been stayed.

No. 10.—Word vs Molliter.

Action of replevin for a horse. Plea, former adjudication. Word had sued Molliter in replevin before a Justice, and got the horse under his writ. He dismissed that suit and restored the horse to the defendant. Held: That the judgment of dismissal is not such a judgment as will bar another suit.

No. 11.—Only vs. Dickinson & Fegan.

This is an action of replevin. Process was served on Fegan, but none on Dickinson. There was no appearance by the defendants. Judgment by default was taken against both defendants, waiving damages. Both defendants prosecute writ of error. Held: That the rule that in actions of debt and in tort, a joint judgment valid as to one and erroneous as to the other, will not be reversed in this court as to the one as to whom there is no error, does not apply to actions of replevin, as to that action. If the judgment is erroneous as to one and right as to the other, and both appeal, or bring error, the judgment will be reversed as to both. The judgment in this case is reversed as to both, and cause remanded for new trial.

TENNESSEE.

—The arrest of Jerry and Harriet Nichols was made at Nashville on Monday for the alleged murder of Frances Buchanan, on the 29th of May. It seems a dispute arose between the two females, when Harriet seized Frances and threw her on the ground with such force as to deprive her of breath. Being alarmed at the consequences, they precipitately fled, and are no in custody.

—The *Press and Times* of the 21 says: "The dead body of a man was found in the woods near Johnsonville last Friday morning. He had a shot in the left wrist, another in his breast, and his head was frightfully mashed and bruised. The murdered man appeared to be about twenty years of age: had light complexion, freckled face and sandy hair; was marked on the left arm with an anchor and three stars in ink, and on his right arm with a half moon and star. Nothing is known of the difficulty in which he lost his life. On Wednesday previous another murder was committed near Saltillo, on the Tennessee river. A laborer, who was employed in loading a flatboat with staves, had some words with his boss, when the latter mashed his skull with a stave. About a week previous one fisherman was killed by another in Johnsonville. There are some individuals in that vicinity who seem to set but little value on human life.

—Alexander Ezell has been sentenced at Nashville to eight years in the penitentiary for stealing a trunk and $291 in currency.

—The Chattanooga *Republican* says on last Saturday, a man named James Edwards in passing where his neighbor, Abe Cox, was engaged in rafting sawlogs on Emory river near Kingston, stopped and began a conversation, in due course of which a dispute arose concerning an old grudge which grew out of some unfortunate family affairs. The dispute resulted at first in a fist argument, in which neither was satisfied, and after their friends had left them, they determined to settle the matter finally. Being unable to adjust the matter amicably, they again resorted to blows, when Cox seized an ax and struck Edwards on the head with the back of it, breaking his skull. After he had fallen, Cox turned the edge of the ax and dealt a blow in the forehead, splitting his head open, and causing instant death. Cox is still at large, and when last seen, was in the woods with a navy repeater in each hand, defying arrest.

—The elegant mansion of James Woods at Cumberland Iron Works, on the Cumberland river, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last.

—Somebody attempted poisoning on a large scale at Nashville, on Wednesday, by throwing a quantity of arsenic in Wilson's spring.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* accuses the Kukluxes of Tennessee of murdering a young negro man named Cato, in Fulton county, Ky., on Sunday night last.

—The delegates attending the Democratic State Convention in order to avail themselves of the *half fare* arrangement with the different railroad companies, must at the time of purchasing tickets to Nashville, ask for and receive of the agent what is called a *return certificate*, which they will have signed by the Secretary of the Convention before starting home.

Delegates to the State Democratic Convention.

We consider it our duty to announce that it was the wish of the meeting held on Monday evening last, that all those citizens of Shelby county who could make it convenient to go, and wished to co-operate with the Democratic party in in opposition to Radicalism, should consider themselves entitled to all the privileges and powers of delegates, as though individually named. It was desirable to have as many delegates as could give their time to the country on this important mission, as the Convention itself would determine the ratio of representation when it shall assemble. The Convention will be numerously attended, and it is proper that the county of Shelby should bear her full part in point of numbers and ability.

LINES FROM MEMORY'S CHAIN.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

Ten Years! how small and short the words; yet what a volume can be expressed therein! Joy, such as rarely comes but once in a life-time; and sorrow, bitter, heart-crushing sorrow, that wears away youth and makes us old far too soon.

Life is at best but an air-blown bubble, floating on the ocean's breast; one hour encircled by the rainbow of bright hopes, the next borne by the ebbing tide, it sinks between contending billows and, awhile unseen is borne along, a prisoner of hope and fear.

I stood lately, for the first time in several years, beneath a sturdy beech, on the old "school-house playing ground," whose gnarled and high projecting roots had many a rustic seat in the "long ago." There were names rudely carved, high as hand could reach, by merry boys and girls, who have since grown to men and women's estate.

Tears of mingled regret and sorrow came to my eyes unbidden as I beheld them; the thought involuntarily intruded itself, "are they happy now as then?"

I turned, and to the left, overhanging the small stream, rises a high mossy bluff, where through long hours we stayed building "castles in Spain," and vainly imagining we should never forget the dreams and impressions that we so fondly thought Time could never change. 'Twas there, I remember, a young friend told me the story of her love, and how faithfully I kept the secret! She was but a child then, but since has married the object of her early love.

Another fair friend had her lover, too, (one of the school boys), but ere he had arrived to the dignity of a coat, the shrill clarion notes of war sounded through the land, and he buckled on his knapsack and marched away.

"Hope was frail and passion fleeting,
'Tis often so;
Visions born of golden sunsets,
With the sunsets go."

When he returned she was already married.

High above the rest is the name of the dearest, best friend I ever had, but "the sparkling eye, the spirit's shrine, has shrouded its glory forever." She is gone to a purer, better world, where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

The visit to the old haunt of childhood has done me good, bringing to mind many dear mementoes of the past that have long lain "in the deep, still chambers of the heart."

The long shadows warned me to return home. I sighed as I turned to retrace my steps, and slowly repeated that sparkling dew-drop of Dow's:

"Day by day our sorrows leave us—
Leave us while new sorrows come,
Come like evening shadows lengthening,
Lengthening round our spirit's home.
Day by day fade friendship's flowers,
Flowers that flourish in the Past,
Past, our past, once bright and glowing,
Glowing once, but dimmed at last.
Last of all to fade is fancy,
Fancy ever young and gay;
Gay as when young love was dreaming,
Dreaming day by day."

STELLA.

FAYETTE COUNTY, TENN.

MISSISSIPPI.

—The Panola *Star* of the 6th says: The crops in this county, owing to recent very favorable weather, present a flattering prospect, and we all feel like "plenty," (but not "peace") will crown the arduous efforts of our planting friends this year. Wheat, which is now being harvested, bids fair to give an abundant yield, and we hope to see no Northern flour in our market for all time to come. As for cotton, it looks some better, but the recent cool and wet weather prevented planters who worked their crops early from obtaining a good stand. Besides this, the lice are doing considerable damage to the plant in some localities. Corn, in almost every field, looks remarkably well.

—The colored voters of Rankin have formally declared themselves in favor of a Democratic Senator.

—Registration in the State commences to-morrow, and he is an enemy to his country who can and does not register, so that he can vote.

—Mrs. Charlotte Kautz, wife of Gen. Kautz and daughter of ex-Gov. Todd, of Ohio, died recently at Columbus.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—A letter has been received at Washington, by his friends from the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in which he authorizes the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Presidency whenever in their judgment another candidate evinces greater strength. Hancock's friends have determined to pursue the same policy, thereby securing perfect harmony in the great Democratic Convention.

—In Banks county, Georgia, a man named King was killed by lightning on the 30th ultimo.

—A Norfolk paper says: "A new machine has been put in operation by means of which a mean dog thrown into a hopper, after passing through sundry manipulations, comes out a first-class scallawag; ready to skin a cow, steal a beef or vote for the constitution—the latter being by far the meanest of the operations."

—The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says: I am authorized by Senator Fowler to deny emphatically the statement that he made the speech in January last, as alleged by Kelly, but it was Kelly himself who made remarks of that character. Senator Fowler is now preparing a letter addressed to the people of Tennessee, in relation to the matter, showing conclusively that during the entire impeachment proceedings he (F.) refused to give any information whatever of his views.

—The wife of Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, died on the 4th.

—Henry Forehard poisoned himself in New York on the 4th, because he was poor and out of work.

—At Reynolds City, Montana, one Gordon was stabbed and killed by one Ballou, whom the citizens hanged.

—There is some talk of making the State of Lincoln. Why not call it Old Abe?

—On the 30th ult. Malvin J. Matthews, a courtezan on the bluff at Natchez, shot and killed private John Moffatt, Company E, 24th U. S. Infantry.

—The Boston *Post's* Washington dispatch says: "Wade has been consulting a medium for some days past, who has invariably told him he would not be Andrew Johnson's successor, nor could she discover any chance for him at Chicago. Wade now owns up and professes confidence in spiritual communications. Like Wilson, he ridicules the nomination of Colfax, and says 'the party has gone to h—ll.'"

—Dr. A. Gaither, the President of the Associated Express Companies, has declined the superintendency of the Western division of Adams' Express, which devolves on W. J. Rhodes.

—Matthew Newkirk, a Philadelphia millionaire, died on Monday evening, aged seventy six. He was in the army of 1812, and rose to the rank of Captain, and was the oldest trustee of Princeton College.

—The Paschall House drawing has been postponed, but the delay it is said will not extend beyond the 1st proximo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—No trains are running on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on account of a strike among the workmen.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Israelites of this city, two thousand it is said, have publicly pledged themselves to vote against Gen. Grant.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 6.—A cavern or grotto, said to rival the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has been discovered about twenty miles north of this city.

The authorities continue to receive information that Fenian raids are in preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, says soldiers and scouts headed by Beebee, Gen. Crook's chief scout, attacked and killed thirty-five Indians near Owyhee Ferry. This band of savages had committed many depredations in the past two years. Not one escaped.

SITKA.

SITKA, May 30.—The weather here is charming.

The Indians brought a story here that the white men are collecting gold by the handful at Takor river. The story is generally accepted. Parties here started for the diggings, which are in the mainland.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The base ball game this evening between the Athletic, of Philadelphia, and Cincinnati Club, of this city, resulted in a hard earned victory for the Athletics. The score stood twenty to thirteen. The Philadelphians were white-washed twice and the Cincinnati boys four times. The game was witnessed by over four thousand persons. The Athletics play Monday next in Louisville.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The river is rising rapidly, with seven feet five inches in the canal.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

Arrived—Sam J. Hale and Ozark, for Cincinnati.

Departed—Cora S., Arkansas river; R. E. Lee, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The river is stationary, with upwards of nine feet to Cairo. The upper streams are rising slowly.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Packard, the Chairman of the Board of Registration, by whom a proclamation was issued this morning, was arrested and taken to headquarters and released on personal recognizance to appear before a Military Commission, which will be organized immediately.

The two ironclads, Oersta and Catawba, have just come off the dry docks, where they have been thoroughly repaired and overhauled. The machinery is dismantled. The vessels are under strict surveillance, by the Customhouse authorities.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, June 6.—The *Conservative* of yesterday prints the following: Gen. Crawford, at Topeka, received a dispatch from Sheriff Beatus of Junction City, stating that information had just been received from Maj. Stever, the agent of the Kaw Indians, that several hundred Cheyennes were fighting the Kaws upon the reservation of the latter. The dispatch also stated that the authorities at Fort Reiley had refused to send troops to the scene of action. Sheriff Beatus, with ten men from Junction City, was about starting at the date of his dispatch. This is the same body of Indians which massacred a few days since near Ellsworth. They were then fully armed and on the war path.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, June 6.—Sullivan only has been released. The writ in the case of Pigot was denied, and he is still in close confinement.

LONDON, June 6.—The released Irish captives have arrived at Suez, homeward bound.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—Official intelligence confirms the capture of the city of Bokhare.

The death of the Emir is not confirmed.

The Russian troops have taken and hold Somoracand.

FLORENCE, June 6.—The Pope has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops for the Papal army. Garibaldi has written several earnest letters to friends and the authorities in America, entreating them in behalf of the Liberal party of Italy, to discourage the project.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The spring meeting over Woodlawn course closed to-day. The attendance was very large, the weather was fine and the track in splendid condition.

The first race was for the citizens' purse of $400, a dash of three miles, free for all. The entries were as follows: N. B. Cheatham's b. h. Goltawah, 3; A. J. Armstrong's ch. c. Woodlawn, 4 years old; John Kilgour's br. c. John Porter, 4 years old, 2; James Ford's b. c. 4 years old, 1. Time—First mile, 1:50½; second mile, 1:55; third mile, 1:59½; total, 5:37.

Second race, Frankfort Railroad purse, $150, mile heats, for beaten horses, free for all ages. Summary—S. G. Villitoe's ch. f. Malinda Lewis, 4 years old—1. John Kelgain's b. m. Saratoga, 6 years old—2. A. J. Armstrong's b. g. John Scott, 6 years old—distanced. Time—1:51, 1:52.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Gen. Nagle delivered an address last evening before the Constitutional Union. He commented on his sufferings in the English prisons.

The committee adopted resolutions calling upon the National Democratic Convention to ingert a resolution in their platform demanding more thorough protection for American citizens in foreign countries.

The weather is the hottest of the season to-day.

Goulding has completed his thousand mile feat, and after recuperating intends to challenge Weston.

The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, has fifteen cases of smallpox aboard, and has been quarantined.

Three thousand six hundred and thirty emigrants arrived to-day.

Thurlow Weed is sick at Saratoga.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A petition of some forty railroad presidents, favoring the bill for the future extension of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Warrants issued for support of the Government for the Month of May, amount to $46,498,000, not including the redemption of the public debt.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Gen. G. B. McClellan as Minister to England.

In consequence of the large redemption during the past month for Carver, Sims & Co., the Treasury Department will be unable to give the monthly statement before Tuesday or Wednesday next.

There is a disposition to take from the Constitution of Georgia, the provision which provides for the payment of certain debts, etc.

Mr. Burlingame, with the principal members of the suite, to-day returned the calls of foreign ministers and other persons of distinction. He has already called upon the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, Speaker Colfax, Ben Wade and General Cushing, his predecessor as minister to China. The Embassy intended to visit Mount Vernon to-day, but postponed the visit until Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A lengthy debate ensued in which Trumbull interrupted to make a report from the Committee of Conference on the Arkansas bill, saying it would have some influence in regard to the decision on this bill. He explained that the Committee recommend an agreement to the bill as passed by the House, with some slight verbal amendments in the preamble, and a further amendment as it passed the House. The bill provided as a fundamental condition, that change of the Constitution should be made depriving any citizen or class of citizens of the right of suffrage who are recognized in the Constitution. The Committee had added the provision, that the Constitution may be changed as to the time and place of residence, as the people think proper. Also as to the right of foreigners to vote so as to acquire citizenship hereafter if they chose.

After the report had been read, Drake called attention to the omission, by a clerical error, of the word "all" before the words "the inhabitants," which had been agreed upon by the Committee.

Trumbull withdrew the report for the purpose of correcting it, and the debate then continued.

Secretary Gorham was sworn in and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill was then presented as corrected, and agreed to.

Fessenden moved to go into executive session, but withdrew the motion at the instance of Wilson, who made an unavailing effort to get up the bill to continue the Freedman's Bureau for one year from July next.

Wilson then renewed the motion to go into executive session.

Trumbull interrupted him to express the hope that the Senators would come here on Monday prepared to press the pending bill.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House agreed to hold no evening sessions, and also agreed that a reception be extended to the Chinese embassy on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the House.

A large number of bills from the Committee on Invalid Pensions were reported and passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the tax bill, the question being on Jenckes' motion to amend the twenty-second section by taking from the Assessor the right to add on penalties.

After some discussion the section was amended by striking out the word "penalties" and inserting in lieu of it the words "additional per cent. for refusal or neglect to make returns."

No amendments except in the matter of details, were offered to sections 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Progress was made without any amendments, save as to matters of detail, to any section including the 33d, when the Committee rose.

Beaman from the Committee of Conference on the Arkansas bill, made a report, and while voting on it the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and the Speaker in accordance with a unanimous agreement previously had, declared the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 6—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales; uplands 20½c. Rice and coffee dull. Sugars steady; Cuba 11½@12½c. Molasses dull; Cuba 54c. Flour very dull, and 5@10c lower. Wheat $2 18@2 27. Corn $1 09@1 16.

Dry goods dull and depressed; ticks 3c lower; Amoskeag denims 37c; standard make prints 12½@18½c; standard brown sheetings 17c.

Money easy and steady. Call loans 5@6. Sterling, quiet; 109½@10¾. Gold 139½. Old Tennessee 78¾; new Tennessee 73¾. Exports of specie nearly a million to day.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 20@20½c; sales 625 bales; receipts 111 bales; exports 387 bales. Sterling unchanged. New York sight ¾ premium. Gold 39¾. Sugar, molasses and flour dull and unchanged. Corn lower; $1@1 02½. Oats 77c. Hay dull; $18@20. Pork dull; $28 50@28 75. Bacon—Shoulders 13 @13½c; clear sides 17@17½c. Lard—Tierces 18½c; keg 20½. Markets generally dull and drooping.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour dull and nominally lower; family $10@10 25. Wheat $2 30@2 40. Corn 86@90c. Oats 56c. Pork $27 50. Bulk shoulders sides 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders 13½; sides 16@16¾c. Lard 17¼c. Canvassed hams 18@19c. Butter firm; 20@24c. Eggs 20c. Potatoes, new, $4@5.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Tobacco unchanged: extra $8 50. Wheat unchanged Corn 85½@90c. Oats 75@78c. Pork $27 50. Bacon—Shoulders 13½; sides held at 17¾c. Canvassed hams 20c. Lard 18½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Tobacco quiet; sales 19 hhds at full rates: lugs $5 50@9 25; leaf $10@32 50; choice Hart county $60 50. Flour, superfine, $8 25@8 75. Wheat $2 25@2 30. Oats 83@85c. Corn 93@95. Rye $2 10@2 15. Lard 17½c. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon—Shoulders 13½; clear rib sides 16½c; clear rib sides 17c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Cotton 29c.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOLST—The friends and acquaintances of J. Brust and Moritz Holst are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their children, JOHN E. BRUST and HARRY HOLST, from their residence, corner of Looney and Fifth sts., Chelsea, this Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. *

OBITUARY.

LEGUERE—Drowned, on Thursday, June 4th, Mr. JAMES T. LEGUERE, of this city.

His remains were forwarded on Friday, at 4 p.m., to his early home in Halifax, Nova Scotia, for interment.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Stated Annual Convocation of Penn Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22, will be held on Monday Evening, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of Angerona Lodge, Odd-Fellows' Building. Officers and members will promptly attend. An election of officers will be held, and dues collected.

Transient Companions in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of JOHN ZENT, M. E. H. P.
B. M. LAVY, Secretary. je7 2t

Buck Eye Salve,

A Certain Cure for Piles.

W. B. WIGGS & CO., Proprietors,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868,

AT THE FORD PLACE, CHELSEA.

☞ Tickets, Fifty Cents. je7 3t

Buck Eye Salve

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

BUCK EYE SALVE

For Piles, Old Sores, Scalds, Burns, Etc.

W. B. WIGGS & CO.,
je7 daw Proprietors.

CAS FIXTURES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 Lights,

Pendants, 1 and 2 Lights,

Brackets, 1 and 2 Lights,

Pillars and Globes,

Latest styles of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated manufacture, for sale at Factory Prices.

je7 das 1f FULLEN & HAMMOCH.

Buck Eye Salve

—WILL—

CURE OLD SORES.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John L. Saffarrans, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John L. Saffarrans, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 6th day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je7 14 21 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Joseph A. Andrews, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph A. Andrews, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 6th day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je7 14 21 Assignee, etc.

Buck Eye Salve

FOR SCALDS, BURNS, Etc.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT

Commissioner's Sale.

State of Mississippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 1,451—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et als.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, rendered in the above named cause on the 18th day of May, A.D., 1868, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, as the sole surviving heir-at-law and devisee of John Woodburn, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described land, to-wit: All of section number three, all of fractional section seventeen, lying south of Rose Lake ditch, being a continuation of the section line between sections two and three; also, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing in all about nine hundred and four and three-quarter (904¾) acres, in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi. Terms of sale as follows, to-wit: ONE-THIRD (⅓) CASH, balance in one and two years, bond and security being required from the purchaser and a lien to be reserved on said lands; and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the bonds executed by him, or either one of them at maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, upon application from any party interested, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west, in said county of Washington and State of Mississippi. E. J. COMSTOCK,
je4 daw 3 td Commissioner.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of GRAINGER & NELSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:40 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
J. W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:25 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	9:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Monday, Wednesday and Friday; South, Tuesday, Thursd'y and Saturday)	3:25 p.m.	5:30 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, March 8, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. mh8

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Countingroom. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscription.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

ELDER JAMES M. PICKENS, of Alabama, will preach at the Linden street Christian Church, this morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 o'clock to-night.

REV. MR. MCELREE will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Poplar and Third streets, this (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH—REV. DR. BROOKE, RECTOR.—Services at this church to-day at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., by the rector. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

DR. J. B. FERGUSON, of Nashville, will deliver an address at the Municipal Court room, corner of Second and Union streets, on Sunday morning, June 7th, at 11 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, of North Carolina, will preach in this church morning and evening, at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. The congregation will observe that the morning services commence half an hour earlier.

OPEN AIR SERVICE.—The Mission Chapel, on the corner of Union street and Pigeon Roost road, having been found too small for the audience, the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon requests us to give notice that the service will be held to-day in the grove in front of the Bennett place, opposite the chapel. Sabbath school at 4 p.m. and preaching at 5 p.m. If the weather is inclement the meetings will be held in the chapel, as heretofore.

SERVICES at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, at 3½ p.m., Sunday school at 10½ a.m., and preaching by Pastor Rev. L. C. Ransom, 8½ p.m.; a lecture by Colonel Ed. Burke Pickett, to which the young ladies and gentlemen, especially those connected with the Sabbath schools, are invited. Subject—"The Bible as a rule of civil conduct."

Best and finest trunks at the factory, 352 Main street. Also, trunks covered and repaired.

Still another reduction in dry goods. Howell, Wood & Co., 332 Main street.

THANKS again to our good and thoughtful friend, Felix Cross, Esq., of the Southern Express, who always supplies us with the very latest newspapers from all quarters.

FINE TOBACCO.—Messrs. Hoffman & Haberer, No. 150 Main street, have been reversing the order of things—puffing *us*, by sending us something to *puff*—a bundle of the finest Havana tobacco. Many thanks to them for it.

FOR SALE.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Webb, Mitchell & Co., of a grocery store, and also a fine suburban or country residence, at Gill's station, which are ordered for sale.

LOST.—A small nugget of native gold ore. It was in the shape of a leaf, and had been worn as a bosom pin. Having become detached from the pin, it was lost some time during Friday. A reward will be paid for it if left at the APPEAL Job Office.

THE REMAINS of Mr. James T. Le Guere, who was drowned while fishing in Hopefield lake on Thursday, were forwarded on Friday at four o'clock p.m. to his early home in Halifax, Nova Scotia, for interment.

INTERESTING TO EVERY ONE.—Unusual as the times have been, it behooves all to continue the practice of economy, and when a dollar can be saved the opportunity should not be lost. Messrs. Menken Bros. have several thousand remnants of dry goods, which they are selling at one-fourth of their values, so we advise everybody to go there.

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—Let not our picnic going community forget the delightful little entertainment in this line that is promised us on Wednesday next, at the Ford place, Chelsea. The tickets are only fifty cents, and every one can afford that amount, considering the object to which it will be applied.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—We are informed by a private letter that Henry Crafts, Esq., of Memphis, will deliver the commencement oration at this excellent old institute at the commencement on the 20th instant. H. H. Chalmers, Esq., will deliver the alumni oration, in place of Colonel Kinlock Falconer, who will be unavoidably absent at that time.

SOMETHING TO PAUES AND REFLECT ABOUT.

While a man has life and health he can labor with all his might and the utmost serenity and cheerfulness for those dependent upon him for support. To feed and clothe and educate the dear little ones, he can be a "bearer of burdens," a "hewer of wood" or a "drawer of water," that he may be rewarded by the beaming smiles and joyous laughter which are the sunshine and the music of the home of happiness, and that he may shelter them from life's pitiless storms and pelting blasts. But a time comes to all when this cheerful tribute of *labor*, for those we love, cannot be rendered. The strong man lies upon a bed of death. The muscles are relaxed. The nerves lose their iron tension. The eye becomes dim. The pulse dies away to the faintest flutter. The dear circle, around which cluster the heart's warmest affections, gather around the bedside to see their fond protector, their friend, their guardian die. Alas! upon whom shall that bright-eyed boy—that sweet, modest girl—that sad, affectionate mother depend hereafter? The strong arm, the stout heart, are about to be struck down forever! What would not this husband and father give if he could only leave to these treasured idols of his heart some sufficient sum to shield them against want and bear them up, independent of the cold charities of the world? He *might* have provided an asylum for them against want and poverty and utter friendlessness, by depositing a small pittance of his earnings yearly with some reliable and prompt insurance company. He *might* have secured them a fund for their support and education, by self-denial, rigid economy and such an investment of *small savings* as would have made certain the payment of a stipulated amount to his bereaved heirs, at his death. Had he done this act of simple justice, we had almost said of stern necessity, to say nothing of the yearning love which a husband and father owes his family, there would have been in this crisis of the war, this sorrowful moment of the dissolution of all ties, a solace and a hope—*even in the hour of death*—which would have dispelled much of the gloomy foreboding—the dark view of the future with which he inevitably renders up his last breath. To be thus fated to end his labors and leave nothing but despair for a helpless and stricken family, is one of the hardest strokes of an adverse fortune. None need incur so appalling a calamity who will lay aside a *very little share* of his income, to ward off such a blow. We have been reading the circular of the Memphis Agents of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year ending May 1, 1868, which has been kindly furnished us by Messrs. McMahon & Otis, and were induced to these reflections by a careful and serious study of the important lessons taught by its facts. We find here that, within the circle of this agency, since September 13, 1866, the widows and orphans of our own citizens have been relieved to the extent of $167,000, which has been promptly adjusted and paid by the Company. This fact alone speaks volumes for the Company.

Not a claim has been disputed or disallowed within the Memphis Agency. Even viewed as an eleemosynary agent, where can be found an institution which provides for so many wants of stricken ones, and prevents so much suffering and sorrow? Who has not a deceased friend, for whose foresight and prudence he rejoices, as looking over the list of those rendered comfortable and independent by the workings of the St. Louis Mutual? But it is *not* an eleemosynary institution, although it dispenses mercy to thousands. It is purely a business establishment, where the rich and poor can alike avail themselves of its advantages, and feel that they are making both a *certain* and a *profitable* investment.

We learn another striking fact from the circulars we have referred to—that 1539 policies, insuring to the amount of $9,119,000 have been issued by the Memphis Agency alone. When we consider *the certainty* that this entire amount must in the course of time be distributed in our city and surrounding county, we find from this source alone a very large accession to the capital of our section by the sure and steady operation of this company. All must die, and sooner or later, if the policies are not forfeited by neglect, the amount of the insurance must be paid to the representatives of the policy-holder. The exertions of Messrs. McMahon & Otis will thus be crowned by adding nearly ten millions of capital to the district in which they labor. If it is taken away, it returns again, unlike the money expended for perishable supplies. We need say nothing of the soundness of the company, since an incorporated body having such names as constitute its Directory, and with good assets in money and real estate collaterals, to the amount of $2,609,747 29, which is Southern and never refused to accept Southern premiums and adjust Southern losses during the late civil war, is surely entitled to and does enjoy the confidence of the people of the South; which is clearly proven by the immense business enjoyed here. We will not say that some of this accumulated and increasing business is not due to the popularity of the agents here; for this could not be otherwise with a man of Col. McMahon's large heart, extensive acquaintance and high character and celebrity.

But this is one of those incidents which fairly entitles the company to this advantage, since it is at once the highest guaranty of its reliability, of its being in such hands as will ensure a speedy and prompt adjustment of all losses, through agents who are so fully identified with, and who entertain so genuine a sympathy for, our people. Colonel McMahon has spent the best years of his life in our midst. He has now the sincere respect of all, and the warm friendship of many of those for whose welfare and progress he has ever zealously, and with marked ability, labored in another field. If any one trait stands out in bold relief in a character marked by many of the most genial and excellent qualities of the best and noblest nature, it is his true and genuine sympathy with suffering, bereavement and affliction. To relieve distress is as natural to him as it is to sympathize with sorrow. With him, therefore, it is a labor of love to persuade his fellow-citizens and old friends into an investment which shall make their dependent families independent of charity, and secure them against future want. In this cause he has labored with a zeal and success, a perseverance and system, which will, as one of the ablest journalists Memphis ever knew, crown his life with the additional luster of being one of our best benefactors and most useful and public spirited business men.

Gold Pens repointed at 328 Main street

OPEN AIR SERVICE.—The Mission chapel, corner of Union street and Pigeon Roost road having been found too small for the audience, Rev. Mr. Witherspoon requests us to give notice that the service will be held to-day in the grove in front of the Barnett place, opposite the chapel. Sabbath school at 4 p.m., and preaching at 5 p.m. If the weather is inclement the meetings will be held in the chapel as heretofore.

POLICE ITEMS.

—Yesterday was the dullest day of the season in police circles. Justices Griffith and Walton did not have a single State case, while 'Squire Black issued only one warrant—for Tom Porter, a "cullud cuss," who being a porter, thought he had a right to pick up "any stray trunk" that he came across. The trunk belonged to Rosa Williams, a scrumptious female darkey, who had Tom arrested and charged with stealing. The case will be heard Monday.

—Wiley Johnson, Metropolitan policeman, was arrested on yesterday upon a peace warrant issued by Judge Hunter. It seems that Johnson has been in the habit of knocking down, beating and whipping a white woman named Lula Morecraft, with whom he has been boarding. Judge Hunter bound him over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace, and fined him $5 for tampering with one of the prosecuting witnesses. The above conduct seemed to be his favorite pastime when not on duty.

—The house of J. J. Sinnott, Esq., on the corner of Somerville and Union streets, was last evening entered by burglars, and about $200 worth of household goods stolen.

—Capt. Perry's condition was about the same last evening at 9 o'clock. There are no hopes of his recovery.

—There were seven arrests made up to 7 o'clock by the Second District police. The only important one on the docket was that of Frank Williams for having shot officer Sweatt.

—There were nine arrests up to midnight reported at the Adams street station, four of which were State cases.

—The chicken coop proprietor, who owned the nuisance to which we called the attention of the police yesterday, got mad and stopped his paper. The carrier on his route is now in convulsions, and it requires the strength of two strong men to keep him from committing suicide—the result of despair at losing his custom: two bits a week.

—There are but three men on the Sanitary Police, and they have the whole city and its suburbs and environs to look after. Their "beats" extend from the limits of Chelsea, north, to Fort Pickering, south, and from one mile beyond the Charleston depot, east, to the river. The names of those connected with this most arduous branch of the police service, are Sergt. C. D. Smith, Mr. Harrington, clerk, and Messrs. Jas. Cusick, J. W. Dwyre and J. D. Cox. We propose to give this branch of the police service a further notice soon.

THE TOURNAMENT.—In addition to proceedings of the meeting held on Friday, which were briefly noticed yesterday, we present the following details: Gen. Ruffin and Maj. Ruffin were chosen Vice Presidents, Col. James Coleman was chosen Marshal, with Capt. George Mellersh and Col. W. L. Stewart, Assistant Marshals of the Day. The following committee was appointed to procure music, tickets, and have seats erected on the grounds: Capt. Mellersh, Maj Strange, Maj. Phil. Allen, Mr. J. G. Moffatt. On motion, a committee was appointed to procure the use of the Memphis Trotting Park for the occasion. The Chair appointed W. L. Stewart, Esq., Drs. White and Wilkerson. It was moved and seconded that a special committee be appointed to select gatekeepers on the occasion, whereupon the Chair appointed W. L. Stewart, Esq. Capt. Passmore and Capt. Van. Capt Lail was unanimously chosen superintendent of the track. It was moved and seconded that three judges be chosen by the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were put in nomination and unanimously elected: Maj. J. P. Strange, Maj. Rambaut and Capt. Passmore. The following committee of arrangements was then chosen: Bonner—Col. Marsh Polk, Capt. Jas. Fleming, George W. Duggan, Esq., Moses Parrish, Esq. Fanola, Miss.—Maj. Wm. Ruffin, Wm. Clark, Capt. Martin, V. H. Merriwether, Esq. Hernando—Maj. Chalmers, Dr. Bynum, Dr. Lindsey, Florence, Ala.; Capt. Keller, Tuscumbia; Capt. D. H. Todd, Huntsville; Gen. Thos. Blair, Iuka; Brownsville—Col. Duckworth, Ed. Reed; Nathan Adams, Stanton depot; T. R. Williams, Mason's depot; P. Tobin, Mason's depot; Helena—Foster Cage, Gen. Tappan, Maj. McCabe; Somerville—Jas. Fulliam, Cecil C. Moore, Gen. John L. T. Sneed, Page W. Finney, Esq., Col. S. R. Moseley; Lagrange—Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Baker Jones, W. A. Turner, Capt. Lanier; Memphis—Col. John C. Fizer, Col. J. H. Edmondson, Col. W. F. Taylor, Col. M. L. Perkins, Col. W. L. Duff, Maj. J. J. Dubose, H. A. Littleton, Esq., N. E. Hughes, Esq., Col. J. W. Dawson, Col. Keller, Dr. J. M. Keller, Capt. Jack Horne, Col. M. C. Galloway, Gen. Albert Pike.

THE KING OF PAIN.—The onslaught on the King of Pain by the *Avalanche* local, was no doubt caused by the 'local' of that paper not having anything else to write about, as the paucity of his city news column yesterday showed. The point, if there is any, to his attempted 'item,' is lost in the fact that the present "King of Pain" is *not the party alluded to* by the Vicksburg paper from which he takes the grounds of his item. We can show certificates from numerous well-known citizens of Memphis proving the efficacy of his *medicines, if he is a humbug.* KING OF PAIN.

ADVERTISING.—Quite a number of our advertising patrons have applied for the privilege of circulating cards or circulars within the folds of our morning paper. In order to make *one* explanation answer for *many* questions, we would say that we cannot see why we should charge less for the *space* occupied in a large circular, (including the trouble of folding it in the paper,) than a much smaller space in our advertising columns. Besides, we do not consider it would be doing justice to our regular advertisers. Some papers may resort to this means of raising money; as yet we are not disposed to sacrifice the interests of advertisers by resorting to such temporary expediency.

DRUG STORE.—We call the attention of our readers to the notice in our new advertisements of Messrs. Keasby & Co., druggists. These gentlemen have a splendid assortment of everything in their line, and we can cheerfully recommend them to such of our readers as may need their services or merchandise. Mr. J. B. Perkins, their prescription clerk, is a veteran of sixteen years' experience.

MISS KATIE GILBERT.—On the occasion of the benefit of Mrs. R. P. Thompson, on Friday evening, this favorite of Memphis appeared as "Flora," and sang several songs most charmingly. She received the compliment of a double *encore*, not often vouchsafed by our reserved audiences. As she will probably soon enter upon her theatrical career, and we know she will win her way to the top of the ladder, we here declare her age to be twelve years. She walks the stage as though born to it, sings sweetly, dances gracefully, and although *petite*, has a woman's ways. Great interest is felt in her success, and we shall look out for the commendations of the press, which we are sure will follow her first engagement.

How to Dress a Salad.

"Bah!" said a friend one night not long ago, after we had been discussing politics for an hour, "bah! let's talk about something good to eat!" And so we poor impecunious devils, with not money enough to go to Gaston's and get a chop, sat there and spread a Barmecidan feast, of all that was good to eat and drink, conning over in memory all the good dinners and suppers we had ever eaten, and as each dish that had tickled our gourmand palate was remembered, it was brought up and discussed. How cookerybook French did suffer! *Vol-au-vents, pates, potages*, and all the various rigmaroles of a bill of fare, were each separately disposed of. We had determined what soup we would have, what fish, how it should be cooked, and what sauce should be on it; the vegetables were ordered and we had agreed upon the meats, fowls and game, and how they should be served up, when all of our good fellowship and unanimity was wrecked in a moment. We had struck upon a dish on which we differed *toto cælo*. "Now for a salad," said he, "I like the lettuce chopped up fine, with a sauce made of vinegar, mustard, a *little sugar*—" "Horrible! sugar on lettuce! it is an infamous waste of good things. Sugar indeed! Sugar is very good to sweeten pastry or desserts, or to put in coffee or whisky, but in lettuce—barbarous!" And so we wrangled as to how our Bermecidan lettuce was to be dressed, until the fire bell rang, and we had to snatch up our note book and travel. But reader, that salad question has been bothering us, and we want to tell *you* how to make a salad, and we guarantee if you try it once, you will never eat the stuff generally called salad again. The essential ingredients are: good cider vinegar, pure mustard, fresh eggs, and sweet oil made of olives—not of lard. Begin with a teaspoonful of dry mustard in a soup plate; add nearly an equal quantity of salt, a little vinegar, and beat to a paste; then add the yolk of a fresh egg, and after thoroughly rubbing and mingling all with a silver fork or spoon, add about half a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and stir until it is smooth. It will probably then have a shining, greasy look; add a few drops of vinegar, and it will, when stirred, at once thicken up, and lose the greasy look entirely. When all is smooth and uniform, add more oil, and again a very little vinegar, if necessary, to produce the same effect. Our rule is to add as much oil as we can cause to be entirely taken up, and to stop before either the addition of more oil or vinegar will cease to thicken. The dressing should be smooth as whipped cream, and this, indeed, thoroughly beaten up with the white of an egg or eggs, is an addition to the dressing which increases its delicacy and deliciousness. In a good salad dressing the oil loses its oiliness, but pervades the whole with its flavor, while the sharpness of the mustard, salt and vinegar entirely disapper, each ingredient adds a peculiar piquancy to the agreeable compound, which by contrast only hightens the crispy freshness of the lettuce and brings out its flavor.

NEW BOOK.—We have received from the obliging book-dealers, Messrs. Church & Co., a new novel—"Malbrook," by Ruth Woodland. "Malbrook" is what may be termed a negative book; there is nothing bad or good in it. It is neither improbable or probable, philosophical or silly, sensible or foolish—and the only things it is perfectly free from are wit and immorality. Nobody does anything in it but talk a little, read a little, ride a little, sing a little, go to the opera, and make love "a heap." The story is remarkable for its freedom from counts, generals, squires and artists; there are no prima donnas in it; nobody shoots or poisons himself; there are no cruel parents, and nobody marries half-a-dozen wives.

BRING IT BACK!—Who that has seen (and who has not) our respected chief perambulating the streets, or seated in his sanctum, behind that huge meerschaum pipe of his, has failed to notice how admirably they were adapted to each other? The pipe, a gigantic specimen, and of meerschaum, the finest ever dug from nature's purest quarry, seemed peculiarly adapted to its august and venerable owner. And yet this seemingly natural union has been rudely severed by some scalawag, who has surreptitiously and feloniously stolen that pipe away, carried it off, and left our chief desolate—no, not desolate, for he has still another—but *that* pipe is gone, and we call upon the wretch who stole it to bring it back—quick, instanter, forthwith. If done immediately he will be forgiven, but if not, he will have no quarter (except a hot one, in this world or the next.

CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS!!—Messieurs Francisco & Wiggin, hatters and furriers, are among those who are compelled to change their present location, and move their goods and chattels away from the stand they have occupied for ten years, 309 Main street, in the Brinkley Block, to make room for the new hotel "that is to be." They are selling out their "tiles," of which they have a vast assortment, embracing the celebrated "Chinese pith hat," at great sacrifices. They move in a few days, so those who have "shocking bad hats" had better improve the opportunity to rethatch themselves at reduced prices.

PERSONAL.—Horace Garth, Esq., left yesterday afternoon for New York, where he will remain some weeks. We wish him a pleasant trip and safe return.

Our Assistant Editor, Col. James B. Marshall, leaves this afternoon for Nashville, to attend the Democratic Convention, to which he was chosen a delegate. We recommend him to the kind offices of our confreres of the press.

Real Lace Points at cost, Menken Bros.

Trunks, wholesale and retail, at the factory, 352 Main street.

Silk mits! Silk mits!! at reduced prices. Howell, Wood & Co., 332 Main street.

ELEGANT sets of Willow Furniture supplied at short notice. Call and examine samples and photographs.
WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,
je7 1m 330 Main street.

LOST OR STRAYED.—A small tan terrier (female) with a collar and lock on, minus any name, from our store yesterday afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same.
J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
281 Main street.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION—MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY—ORDER OF EXERCISES.—The Senior classes will be examined on Monday, the 8th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.; Junior classes on Tuesday, the 9th; Preparatory and Primary, on Wednesday, the 10th, at the Seminary No. 109 Madison street. Patrons, friends and others interested in educational matters, are cordially invited to be present.
ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

Real Lace Points at cost. Menken Bros.

Cassimeres! Cassimeres!! all wool, seventy-five cents per yard. Howell, Wood & Co., 332 Main street.

Investments for Capital.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

If the many favorable reports of the growing crops, which are daily reaching us from all sections of the country, are to be relied upon, added to the fact that the worst of our financial affairs, through the operation of the bankrupt act, is also ascertained, it may not be improper at this time to make some suggestions, which it is to be hoped may, in a slight degree, tend to stay the present depopulation of our city and have the counter effect of adding to our prosperity. It is to be regretted that many of our citizens, when away from home, are too apt to speak of Memphis as being "played out," instead of perseveringly adducing the many advantages she possesses to become an extensive, prosperous, commercial center. There are some cities that may be said to have received their impetus and rapid growth through nothing so much as the constant "blowing" of their inhabitants, and simply because we happen to have fallen, through mal-administration if you please—into despondingy, gloomy times, it is no good reason why we should listlessly withdraw our energies from the work of endeavoring to overthrow by vigilance that which has been forced upon us through unwise legislation.

There seems to be a fear on the part of our people to strike out into new channels of industry, which the altered state of our productive interests render so imperatively necessary, and a disposition to crowd upon our city too many improvements of a like nature. Had the parties interested in the new gas works applied the same energies and means, during our city's financial depression, to the erection of waterworks, would not the stock which is now comparatively valueless, at the present moment have been of value and added to our prosperity? Would not the money about to be expended in the alteration of a building for hotel purposes, with a fine hotel in the city vacant, applied to the erection of a Factory for the manufacture of our raw staple, have increased our prosperity added to the wealth of its owners, besides augmenting our population. It will not do to say that the labor cannot be obtained here owing to the expense of living. If a factory can be run in Cincinnati and labor obtained, labor can support itself here, as living is no higher in the one place than the other. This is known to be a fact, as family expenses have been tested in both cities with a result, if any thing, in favor of Memphis.

Not long since meetings were held relative to the erection of joint or Union Depots in our city. The matter was supposed to have been settled, and it was generally understood that the work was at once to be put in hand. Where are there any signs of the Union Depots now? The obsolete idea that Union Depots are an injury to a town has long since been exploded by facts. Chicago and other places have proved the falsity of such notions. Over whatever routes freights can be carried the cheapest and quickest travel will follow. Why do not some of our leading citizens continually bring before the notice of their moneyed friends and capitalists of the South or East the immense wealth that can be gathered by the immediate survey and building of the Southern Pacific Railroad? If the capital cannot be found in the States let our friend, Mr. Everitt, call the attention of European capitalists to this opening for investment, and let the Southern Pacific Railroad, like the Illinois Central, be pushed through to completion.

Why is it that the large passenger boats invariably lay up during the winter seasons at points above us on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers? Is not Memphis to all intents and purposes the legitimate point for dockage and harbor facilities? Take the capital that is being expended in the erection of new compresses, invest it in tanneries, boot and shoe factories and the preparation of leather; will these not pay better than the former, of which there are already too many to make it profitable for each.

I am satisfied that to-day, if our capitalists would but indicate a desire for practical manufacturers to locate in our midst, by a tangible offer of assistance, hundreds of industrious operatives will seek our city and take up their abode with us. The milling operation is a move in the right direction, and there are many articles necessary to, and that can be manufactured in the South, requiring but very limited capital.

Let us, then, as becomes good citizens, look well into these matters, and when in conversation with our friends, either home or abroad, leave no stone unturned to advance the interests of our city by proclaiming her natural position and right to become a large manufacturing and prosperous commercial center.
PUBLICOLA.

Fans! Fans!! at reduced prices. Howell, Wood & Co., 332 Main street.

FREE LUNCH.—Vetter Dreissigacker, of the Monroe Exchange, on Monroe street, No. 35, announces that a splendid FREE LUNCH is served up by him every morning at ten o'clock. He has the very best of wines and liquors in his bar, and polite and attentive bar-keepers. His lager beer, which cannot be excelled, is only five cents a glass, except at lunch times, when it is ten. Come one, come all, and give him a call. je7 2t

The place to buy Water Coolers, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, Fly Brushes, Children's Carriages, Bird Cages, Grass Hammocks, Traveling Baskets, Wooden Tooth Picks, Julep Straws, &c., is at Wheeler, Pickens & Co., 330 Main street.

RELIEF LODGE.—We are happy to announce that this much desired Masonic institution has at last been established and gotten regularly to work in our community. Hereafter all Masons who are applied to for eleemosynary aid are requested to apply immediately to the Master of any Lodge, who will take the object into consideration, and, if worthy, furnish the desired assistance. This arrangement has been found to work well elsewhere, and will save the Fraternity at large from an immense deal of trouble and imposition.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Special sleeping cars will be provided on the Memphis and Louisville railroad for delegates to the State Democratic Convention, starting on Sunday at 4 p.m., and arriving at Nashville next morning at 9 a.m., via the Clarksville, E. and K. Railroad. Returning, the train will leave Nashville at 3 p.m., and arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. Ticket, round trip, $12. Office, 237½ Main street, and at the depot.
S. B. JONES,
Superintendent.

THE COMING OPERA TROUPE.—We are informed by Manager Thompson that the Parlor Italian Opera Troupe will be here and will perform on Tuesday night, instead of Wednesday, as advertised. Miss McCulloch, the *prima donna*, is an American, and is now making a tour of her native country. From all quarters where she has appeared the most enthusiastic encomiums come to us through the press, and we look for her advent with a great degree of pleasurable anticipation. We will publish to-morrow the opera to be played and the casts.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The orders and decrees entered on yesterday are:

Hunchauser vs Ruser, decree for distribution and of revivor.
Irby vs Hart, order of reference.
Higgins vs Canovan, order of reference.
Bell vs Ward, new security.
McGown vs Witherspoon, final decree.
Stillman vs Duncan, final decree.
Kirk vs Kirk, pro confesso and final decree.
City Railroad Company vs Myers, demurrer overruled.
Crump vs Hopkins, order of sale, etc.
Cash vs Logsdirry, order of sale.
Davis vs Stovall, final decree.
Vanhook vs Burks, order of revivor.
Andrews vs Clark, pro confesso.
Harwood vs Eddins, commissioner's report confirmed.
Axson vs Dunn, order of sale.
David vs Dunn, order of sale.
White vs Dunn, order of sale.
Ward vs Dunn, order of sale.
Hall vs Nevills, motion for receiver overruled.
Gates vs Holding, injunction dissolved conditionally.
Griffin vs Douglass, pro confesso and sale order.
Briggs vs McCardy, injunction dissolved.
Walker vs Nelson, order of sale renewed.
Wilkerson vs Franklin Insurance Company, new parties admitted.
Eddins vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, attachments issued.
Smith vs Grider, pro confesso.
McDonough vs Logan, final decree.
Hallman vs Foster, papers withdrawn.
Walker vs Trigg, motion overruled.
Hallum vs Hood, papers withdrawn.
Taylor vs Gay, pro confesso set aside.
Watkins vs Specht, pro confesso.
Dockery vs Daniels, pro confesso.

The Chancellor made the following decisions:

Hall vs Nevills, motion for receiver overruled.
Eddins vs M. & A. of Memphis, motion to dissolve injuction overruled.
Gates vs Holding, injunction dissolved conditionally.

The following causes have been set for hearing on Monday next:

2699 Stanley vs Eastland.
2523 Winn vs Knapp.
476 Aldridge vs Pope.
477 Lambert vs Pope.
495 Tracy vs Pope.
692 Morton vs Taylor.
2830 Evans vs Thompson.

The Clerk and Master will take an account on Monday in the cases following:

Carnes vs Carnes.
Spittle, adm'r., vs Spittle et al.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The June term of this Court meets on Monday next. The business for that day will be to empannel juries for the term.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The June term of this Court commences on Monday next. A grand jury will be empanneled and charged.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—Meets on Monday next, pursuant to adjournment. The trial docket (criminal side) will be taken up.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—An Assignee was appointed in the following cases: S. M. Gardiner, Marcus Skaller, A. J. Coffman, John Hood and J. W. Browers.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Court was not in session on yesterday. The June term (criminal side) will commence on Monday next. The *scire facias* docket will be called, after which the following cases will be heard on trial:

7 to 34	The State	vs A G Stiggle.
467 to 471	do	vs Warner Madison.
614 to 638	do	vs A bert Beer.
646	do	vs Myers and John Doe.
647	do	vs John Lovejoy.
648	do	vs Wm McLain.
856 to 902	do	vs James Schooles.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

JOE LOCKE will hold his usual levee this morning, with all the dailies, weeklies and monthlies. No. 22 Jefferson street.

STORM YESTERDAY MORNING.—A high wind from the west swept over our city yesterday morning between the hours of five and half-past six, doing considerable damage to window shutters and signs. The most remarkable feature of the storm was the immense clouds of sand and dust which it stirred up, and which filled the air completely, rendering it almost, if not quite, impossible to see across the streets, and reminding one very forcibly of the sand storms of the desert, as represented in "picture books." Several horses ran away, but as yet we have not heard of any serious accidents resulting therefrom.

THE APPEAL Job Office is now prepared to do everything in the way of job work, from the most delicate visiting card to a mammoth poster, with neatness and dispatch, at the most moderate rates.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Superintendent's office of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company has been removed to Room No. 1, Titus Block, Jefferson street.
JAMES W. ROBERTSON,
1w General Superintendent.

Great reduction in hosiery. Howell, Wood & Co., 332 Main street.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH.—The finely finished bathing boat of Mr. Hundhausen, deceased, is again open for the use of ladies and gentlemen, or private families. The boat lies at the foot of Washington street. Refitted and furnished with all comforts, there is not another place in the city like it. Season tickets, $10; private baths, 50 cents; bason do., 25 cents. All in search of healthy recreation are invited.
EMILY HUNDHAUSEN, Proprietress.

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

To Travelers.---Accident Insurance can be obtained of H. P. Butler, General Agent of the original Travelers' Insurance Company, at 15 Madison street, $5000 for 25 cents per day. Long time policies at a large discount.

BRINKLEY BLOCK TO BE CONVERTED INTO A HOTEL.---We are compelled by this change to remove our Retail Department, and have, therefore, determined to commence Monday, 8th inst., for two weeks only, to offer our entire Stock of Dry Goods at greatly reduced figures. Every article in the house is marked down low, and we are ready to give purchasers inducements for rare bargains. RICE, STIX & CO., 307 Main street.

E. L. B. E.—What does it mean? You can prove that by us, for we have tried it. my26 tf

Phœnix Insurance Company.---Office removed to 15 Madison street, right hand door at head of stairs.

W. K. HILL & CO., have moved to their old stand, No. 320, Front street.

DON'T forget that our sale at cost for Boots and Shoes and Hats still continues at our old stand, 279 Main street.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

Appeal Job Office.

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RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Weather cloudy and pleasant in the evening, but a perfect hurricane swept over our city a little after daylight, raising clouds of sand and dust, but doing no damage that we could learn. The river at this point recedes steadily. It has fallen about twelve feet in all since the decline set in. The Ohio is rising slowly, but the Tennessee and Cumberland are still low with no indication of a rise at last report. The Missouri is rising. It rose twelve inches at Omaha on the 4th. The rise will not amount to anything like its usual June proportions—at least, that is the opinion of old rivermen. The upper Mississippi is rising at St. Paul, but was at a stand at Dubuque on the 4th. At St. Louis it was stationary on Friday. White river is falling, as is also the Arkansas. Our latest advices from the Ohio will be found in our telegraphic column.

Arrivals.

Steamer Mattie Burns, St. Louis.
" Ruth, New Orleans.
" Gleaner, Arkansas river.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Ruth, St. Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Mattie Burns, Arkansas river.
" Liberty, White river.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

Boats in Port.

Steamer Gleaner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Des Arc will make several trips to Mound City to-day thereby giving our citizens a chance to get out of the heat and dust of the city. Many of our people will no doubt embrace the offered opportunity.

The steamer Milbrey was sold by the U. S. Marshal yesterday for the sum of $2950, to Capt. Bob Wood, of Paducah. She will be placed in the Cairo and Paducah trade. The Eau Claire was also sold by the same officer. She realized $1810, and was purchased by Messrs. McCauley & Covington, of Paducah, who will use her at that point as a job boat.

The business of the Collector of this port has not been large during the past month. The receipts from steamboats amounted to $955, while those from customs only foot up $600. A custom-house, with Government bonded warehouse of the first-class at Memphis, would pay for a building in one year, as the receipts would then amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, where they now barely reach hundreds.

The Commercial, Capt. Ashford, is the U. S. mail packet for White river on Tuesday next, connecting at Devall's Bluff with the Little Rock train.

The Minneola, Capt. Miller, leaves on Tuesday for Cincinnati.

The Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Bowman, is the regular St. Francis river packet, leaving on Tuesday next.

The City of Cairo, Capt. Crane, with Billy Blenker in the office, leaves tomorrow for Cairo and St Louis.

The United States mail steamer Gleaner, Capt. Blaisdell, came in yesterday from the Arkansas, and leaves again tomorrow for Fort Smith and all way points. She is a comfortable passenger packet, and her clerks, Messrs. Huis and Wood, are *au fait* in the art of making all comfortable.

The tug Nettie Jones will make several trips up Hatchie to-day. Capt. John Ford will spread himself, and by his skill in the navigation of that stream, bring all home safely who place their trust in him.

Capt. J. D. Adams, the popular and energetic Superintendent of the Memphis and Arkansas river Packet Company, arrived in this city yesterday

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

HYMN.

BY MARY E. POPE.

Bright flowerets are blooming
With incense perfuming
The glades when attuning
Their sweet notes to praise;
The birdlings are singing,
And sunshine is bringing
A glory that's winging
All earth's grateful lays.

At Heaven's gate smiling,
Our way ward steps wiling
From sin too beguiling,
The bright watchers wait:
W thin gleams the river
Whose wave shall deliver
From earth-stain forever
The pilgrim's worn feet.

What though faintly sighing,
As "children weak," crying,
Our sou s' love belying,
We laugh out the notes;
Each accent low-muttered
Bv heart that has fluttered
With longing unuttered
To Jesus' ear floats.

Then ever be sending,
Glad anthems unending
With angels' hopes blending
God's praises to tell,
And seraphim burning,
Their steps to earth turning,
On heart's love discerning,
The chorus shall swell.

1868.

[The following from a late number of the Charleston *Mercury*, was written by the Rev. Dr. Lord, recently the beloved pastor of Christ Church, in Vicksburg:]

PRIDER.

"I am prouder," said the old Duke of Ormond,
"of my dead son, than any man in Europe of his living ones."

Pr ider to-day, said the stern, grey man,
Th an any sire o his son can be.
Lord of an Eyridom, or chief of his clan
In England, or Ireland, or over the sea—
Am I of my hero, my Bayard, my Mars,
Who, wrapt in his banneres's bloody fold,
Lies, pale, in the darkness, his face to the stars,
And whose sword in the scabbard is cold.

And with prouder eye we mark, to-day,
These low, dead ranks of the ever Free,
Than her living men, in battle array,
The proudest nation on earth could see;
And prouder than they, in their lives, are those
Whose Cause, though buried with them, in their graves,
Stirs even the banner that floats o'er their foes,
And lives in their life, in the hearts of the brave.

MEMORIAL DAY, May 9, 1868.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC HISTORY—PART 2.

THE HISTORY OF INNOVATION.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

Bro. Husenbeth, P. D. P. G. M. for Bristol, England, says:

"Our Masonic society has to this day retained many most interesting symbols in its instructions, *when properly explained by a scientific lecturer*, and not garbled by ignorant pretenders, who by dint of merely a good memory and some assurance, intrude themselves on a well-informed Assembly of Brethren, by giving a lecture not composed by themselves, but taught them verbatim."

If any one desires to know how *totally* different the English monitorial instruction is from ours, let him read the 4th, 5th, and other lectures of the *Historical Landmarks* of Bro. Dr. Oliver.

The immense importance attached to mere words and phraseology must appear absurd, when we know how often the lectures have been regenerated, as it were, and how very different they now are in different countries. "Before the institution of the Order of Heredom," Oliver says, "*no* lecture, beyond a few moral observations on the working-tools of the Craft, was ever tendered; and the same practice is still generally followed in Scotland."

The old English lectures say:

"There are in Freemasonry *twelve original points, which form the basis of the system* and comprehend the whole ceremony of initiation. *Without the existence of these points*, no man ever was *or can be*, legally and essentially received into the Order. Every person who is made a Mason must go through all these twelve forms and ceremonies, not only in the first Degree, but in every subsequent one."

Bro. Oliver, speaking of these "Twelve Grand Points in Masonry," in lecture XI of the Historical Landmarks, says:

"The subject of the present lecture will be new to many Brethren who have been initiated since the Union of Ancient and Modern Masonry, in 1813, when a revised system was agreed on and promulgated by the United Grand Lodge, in which the twelve Grand Points were forever consigned to oblivion, although, previously to that period, *they formed a constituent and interesting portion of the lectures*, which was impressed on my mind by my Masonic instructor, *as an essential appendage to genuine Freemasonry.*"

These points referred to the Twelve Tribes of Israel, each Tribe being the representative of a point. For example:

"*Reuben* symbolizes the opening of the Lodge, because, etc.

"Simeon was an emblem of preparing the candidate, because ——.

"Levi was referred to the report, ——

"Judah symbolized the entrance of the candidate into the Lodge:

"Issachar, the point within a circle, which referred to the *circumambulation*;

"Dan, the ceremony of advancing to the pedestal;

"Gad, the obligation;

"When the candidate was *instructed*, he represented Asher, ——;

"His *investment* referred to Naphtali;

"His *situation*, at the Northeast corner of the Lodge, was symbolical of Joseph.

"Benjamin represented the *closing* of the Lodge."

We have a half-score of Masonic magazines and papers all the time occupied in disseminating "light and knowledge" and manufacturing "Masonic Law," and yet nine hundred and ninety-nine Masons in every thousand in the United States religiously believe that *everything* in the Lodge ceremonial, as they hear it to-day, has been the same from time immemorial. They believe it of the utmost importance that *the very words* of the catechism should everywhere agree, and remain unchanged. They regard phrases with a superstitious reverence; and to be a *bright* Mason is to remember accurately the formulas and words of the ceremonials of opening, closing and receptions. There was a time when it was deemed of extreme importance accurately to repeat such sentences as the following: "And as this *situation* is a *place denoting* the most *superficial* part of Masonry, so Ephraim and Manasseh, though heads of their respective Tribes, were *accounted* more *superficial* than the rest, inasmuch as they were only the grand-sons of the patriarch Jacob." One admires the appropriate use, here, of the word "*superficial*," and is reminded of some of Webb's fine writing in his explanation of the symbols, which, as specimens of good English and good sense are utterly beneath contempt. He had not one single spark of originality, eloquence or genius, and never for an instant rose above the flattest common-place.

"It is *rather* unfortunate," Oliver says, "for Freemasonry, that the lectures should be so fluctuating and uncertain. It is an evil which has a baneful effect on the Order; and has been severely felt under every one of its systems." But Bro. Oliver knew, no man better, that originally the lectures were made to suit men of common-place ideas, who met in taverns, more for purposes of jollity than to teach or learn anything whatever. Nothing more puerile than the original lectures can be imagined; and consequently it has been over and over again attempted to improve them, and lectures entirely new have been substituted for the old or less recent, at least three or four times, *until nothing of the original is left.*

And yet men who pretend to be the Teachers of the Craft and who perfectly well know this, deliberately *conceal* it from the commonalty of Masons, and denounce the Chiefs of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for having revised the work of its degrees.

The Grand Lodge of England, after Masonry was established in other countries, *had no more right* to change the work than the Grand Lodge of France had. It could not legislate for the whole Craft. It had no more right to do that, or make a new work for all Masons, than the Grand Lodge of Kansas or Colorado has. We have the same right, to-day, to make new lectures, that Preston and Webb had, or the Grand Lodge of England at different periods. It is all nonsense to talk about the "venerable antiquity" of our American *work*, in *any* of the degrees of "the American Rite." It is even worse than nonsense, because it is positively dishonest. The work of either the *Rit Moderne* of the Grand Orient of France, or of the *Rit Ancien et Accepte* of the Supreme Council of France, in the three Blue Degrees, is by far more in accordance with the *old* English work, than our American work is, or the present English and Canadian work, which is very different from ours.

Oliver says, (note 32 to Lectrue XI, Hist. Landm.), "In speaking of the ancient lectures, it may be necessary to be explicit. *There are considerable doubts* whether the lectures now used in Blue Masonry are not the construction of comparatively modern times." (Why did he not say what he *knew* to be true, *and has himself elsewhere shown*, that they *are* so?) "An intelligent correspondent is of opinion that anciently the lectures were confined to the only Masonic Order then in existence, which was purely speculative—*i. e.*, the Royal Order of Heredom, established at Kilwinning by Robert Bruce in 1314,—and that for reasons which he stated, 'the lectures were *wisely not entrusted* even to the Master Masons of Operative Lodges. About the beginning of that century, the Royal Order was in great repute in London; *and a few hints were most improperly communicated from its lectures* to some Master Masons; *and a Ritual or lecture founded on them* WAS GOT UP under the direction of the Grand Lodge in London; *and the improvement* of this Ritual is now countenanced by the Masonic authorities as the genuine lecture of Masonry. Now the result of my investigation is against this system; and I am persuaded that *even Preston did not intend that these lectures should be given in Blue Lodges.* He instituted, *in imitation* of the Royal Order, of which he had *heard*, but of which *he was not a member*, a Chapter of Harodim, in which these lectures should be given *as part of* THEIR *secrets*, AND THEY HAD PRIVATE MODES OF RECOGNITION BESIDES; *but no such lectures ought to be given in a common Lodge.*"

And yet Blue Masonry *now* pretends that there is *no* Masonry outside of its Lodges, and claims as its own the voluminous teachings of other degrees, hanging an immense mass of commentary upon a text of very limited proportions, with which most of it has no connexion at all.

"The Tracing-Board of a Fellow-Craft Mason, as delineated by Bro. Harris, and adopted in most of our Lodges," says Oliver, "*has been judiciously framed*, and is a decided improvement on the old Tracing-Board, because it brings us judiciously acquanted with some important details in the Temple of Solomon."

In the *old* Tracing-Boards of the F. C. Degree there were no blazing star, no letter G, no immoveable jewels. In that of 1745, the stair-case is not *winding*, but semicircular, consisting of seven steps; and the pointed cubical stone of the Continental Masonry appeared on the Tracing-Board, with the three windows and the armillary sphere.

The "three precious jewels" given to the candidate at each step are only known in the American Masonry. The *steps* were originally one, three, five, seven and *eleven*. "So it stood," says Oliver, "in the original system of Freemasonry, but the latter number *was struck out* on the revising of the lectures at the Union in 1813; and I think improperly." Again he says: "The old lectures introduced some doggerel verses on this subject" (geometry) "which have been properly expunged."

"I am not ignorant," Oliver says, "that many intelligent Masons consider the Mark Master as a step beyond the Master Mason; but I think erroneously. The Mark Master is the chief officer of a Fellow-Crafts' Lodge; *and anciently was a degree leading to the Master Mason's chair.*

Of the "Council" degrees, or what is pretentiously styled "Cryptic" Masonry, the Grand Master of the Grand Council of Vermont said, at the last meeting of that body:

"It is a well established fact that the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree, of the Southern Jurisdiction at Charleston, S. C., were the original possessors of these degrees in this country.

"In 1817, they were conferred in Baltimore on the members of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, of which Thomas Smith Webb, of Boston, Mass., then Deputy General Grand High Priest, was one. He came to Windsor, Vt., and on the 24th day of December, 1817, conferred the degrees upon the following companions: L. W. Hubbard, Lewis F. Gallup, Gaius Perkins, Jonathan Nye, Silas Bowen, John H. Cotton and Benjamin Niles. In May, 1818, Companion Cotton issued a charter to certain companions at Bennington, Vt., dated May 23d, which is now in possession of Hymen Tuttle, of that place. About this time they were introduced into Rutland and Addison counties by Jeremy L. Cross; by John Barney into Franklin county, where he remained three weeks, at the house of Companion Ira Hill, of Isle La Mott, and gave him the work and lectures. This work is believed to be the oldest in Vermont, and nearly corresponds with our present work.

"Naphthali Shaw, of Bradford, disseminated these degrees in Orange, Caledonia and Essex counties, in the autumn of 1818, and in the Northeastern part of New York."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."

American Masonic Templarism is likely to find itself under singular obligations to George Frank Gouley, Grand Commander of Missouri, for provoking inquiry into its antiquity and legitimacy.

The *earliest* Encampment or Commandery in the United States, was established in Pennsylvania. Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer of the Grand Encampment of that State, cannot tell us who established it, where they obtained their degrees, or whether it is certain that they had them legitimately. He thinks they had. He *thinks* the authority to establish the body, and the degrees themselves, came from Ireland, as most of the original members, he says, were Irishmen. That body, after some years, became dormant; and the gap in Sir Alfred's proof that Templarism as it now exists in Pennsylvania is older than in any other State, is, that he does not connect it with this original body, by showing that its organization and existence were kept up and that *the same body* still exists. As far as we can make out from his account, it utterly died out, and never was revived.

The Order in New York commenced before the 19th of April, 1792, it seems. By whom it was established, by what authority, and where the founders got their degrees, has never been shown, that we are aware of.

As little do we know who established the first bodies in New England, or by what authority. We do not believe that Webb and his people had ever *received* the degrees at all.

The Grand *Lodges* of the old Thirteen States can produce the authority by which *Blue* Masonry was first established in their States. We challenge the production of *any* authority whatever, from England, Ireland or Scotland, for the establishment of the original bodies of Templarism *anywhere* in the United States. In 1791 Dunckerly established the Grand Conclave of England. Can any authority be produced from *it?* We have listened to fables and fictions long enough. It is time we had a little *history.*

Among other things provoked by the Grand Commander of Missouri, is the following, which we take from the New York *Sunday Courier:*

KNIGHTHOOD, AMERICAN SYSTEM, MORE MODERN THAN THAT OF THE A. A. RITE.

There are probably few Knights Templar, who have received their degrees within the last thirty years, who have the remotest idea when a prerequisite to their receiving them, according to what our cotemporary of the *Freemason* designates the "York Rite under the American system," viz: the necessity of being a Free and Accepted Mason of a certain degree, first originated.

That such is the case now, and has been for more than half a century in the United States, is undeniable; that such was not always the practice, we shall presently determine.

The inquiry, therefore, when this important change in American Templarism took place, will be found of some interest, the more especially as we can show that it was subsequent to the establishment of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in America, on its present basis, in 1801, at which period York Masonry (American system) *was not in possession of the Orders of Knighthood.*

We have conclusive evidence for determining that towards the close of the last century, Masonry of the York Rite and Templarism were two separate and distinct organizations, and that the possession of the degrees of the former was not necessary for admission to the latter.

In the year 1792, Elias Hicks was not a Freemason, his initiation into the Society, of which he subsequently became so bright an ornament, having taken place in Holland Lodge in the city of New York, in 1793. Nevertheless, on the 17th April, 1793, he was created a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, etc., as the following diploma clearly proves:

"IN THE NAME OF THE MOST BLESSED TRINITY, FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST.

These are to certify and in truth that the bearer hereof, Sir Elias Hicks, was by us installed one of the Most Noble Order of *Knighthood*, a Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight Hospitaler and Knight of Malta, a faithful soldier of Jesus Christ, by whose imitation may he pass through prosperous and advantageous adventures, and having vanquished the Enemies of Body and Soul be crowned with a palm of eternal Glory, Amen, as he with Honors and Fortitude in the Noble Order has behaved with prudence and Valor for which we recommend him this our *Companion* to the worthy *Knights* of our *Noble Order.*

Given under our Hands and Seal, in our Chapter at our Castle, in Assambly at Holland Lodge Room, in the City and State of *New York, North America*, [L. S.] this 19th day of April, 1792.

JACOB MORTON, Most Eminent G. M.
JOHN AB AMS, G. M of the Order.
DAN'L VAN VO RHIS, G. M. Ass't Gl.
Attest.
PETER IRVING, Scribe of the Order P. T.

Of the signers of the above, Jacob Morton, (afterwards Grand Master), was then S. G. Warden, and John Abrams, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Thomas Smith Webb, who was undoubtedly the father of the present American system, in his Monitor, edit. 1805, page 219, in speaking of the Order of Knighthood, says: 'As several orders of Knighthood are conferred both in Europe and America, *reputedly* under the sanction of Masonic Assemblies, it may be expected that some notice will be taken of them in this work. But before we proceed, it may be necessary to premise that the Orders of Knighthood compose no part of the system of Freemasonry, they are, in comparison to it, societies of but yesterday, and all of them fall far short of the excellence, harmony, universality and utility of that noble institution.

'The design of this part of the work will be to collect together such observations from scripture and history as are deemed applicable to the several orders; *and as in America they are only conferred as Honorary degrees*, it is possible that this may be the means of producing a uniformity in their application and use.

The degrees which were *Honorary*, Webb traded in as *regular*, for by referring to page 245 of the Monitor alluded to, we find him acting and co-operative with 'a Grand Convention of Knights Templar,' at Providence, R. I., May 6, 1805, the very first resolve of which, drawn up in Webb's own handwriting, is as follows;

'*Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that the formation and establishment of a Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, in this State, would tend to promote the honor and interests of the Orders of Knighthood, *and of Masonry.*'

At page 216, Webb stated these Orders "compose no part of the system of Masonry,' and yet at page 245, we find him engrafting them on it, for its "honor and interests." It was done as a speculation. Even in the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Rhode Island, formed May, 1805, no allusion was made to Masonry, nor to any prerequisite of a Masonic character, being essential on the part of candidates for Knighthood.

Webb, undoubtedly, *stole* his Templarism from the Princes of Jerusalem and Knights K. H. of the A. A. Rite, and engrafted the Chevalier degrees on the body of American Masonry.

It is evident from the above that the Order of Knighthood as practiced according to the American System, is of more modern date by far, than the genuine degrees of a Chevalier of the Scottish Rite; and, we think, if the gallant Knights of Missouri were to know these facts, and that they are but the successors of those who stole their degrees, and consequently but the possessors of stolen property, they would as Christian men hesitate in their crusade against the legitimate owners of the Orders of Knighthood, and who, though despoiled, make no war on them."

When the Grand Commander of Missouri replies to that, we hope he will not forget to explain how it happened that the Grand Encampment of Templars of New York was established and chartered by Joseph Cerneau's spurious Supreme Council of the 33d Degree?

And, also, how it happened that, in England, the Encampments, at the very time when Templarism was pretendedly established in the United States, conferred *seven* degrees, of which the Knight Templar was the first and lowest, and Heredom Kadosh the seventh and highest?

GRAND CHAPTER OF WISCONSIN.

By the Proceedings of the last Conclave of this Grand Body, we find much to approve of. In the address of the G. H. P. M. E. Comp. Companion David H. Wright, we find the following regarding the Memphisians:

'Some time during the year an institution was started in this Jurisdiction, by one *Calvin C. Burt*, an *expelled Mason*, called the 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' and another similar institution called the 'Ancient Primitive Rite of Memphis of 33 Degrees,' by one Harry S. Seymour, who has also been expelled from the Scotch Rite.

The propagators of these systems, particularly the *Burt wing*, have done all in their power to establish themselves in this Jurisdiction during the past few months. Designing persons (I will not call them Masons) have, for the purpose of making money and accomplishing an *end*, traveled over a large part of the State, conferring their degrees for a *consideration*, wherever they could find subjects.

Their aim has seemed to be to get possession of the different Masonic bodies, in order to get control of the Grand Bodies.

To accomplish this end, they have offered to confer their degrees upon the Masters and Wardens of Lodges, free of charge, and, in fact, when they could not get one amount they were always willing to take another, or do the work for nothing. Their work was as well accomplished on a railway train, or in a shop or office, or perhaps in some corner of the fence, as in a Lodge room. Their candidates *swearing eternal fealty to Calvin C. Burt*, during his life time, and allowing him to name a successor.

What the effect of such proceedings would be upon Capitular Masonry, or upon Masonry in general, I leave you to imagine, when I state to you that they have conferred their degrees upon Brothers rejected for the Chapter Degrees, and have allowed them to become *Chapter Members* of their *so-called Chapters.*

Masonic standing and moral worth have been ignored entirely. Some of their adherents have openly boasted that their system would do away with the higher degrees of Masonry, and many of them do not deny that fact. With these truths before us, I submit, Companions, whether we ought not to take some action that will place us right upon the record before the Masonic world.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The Tortugas prisoners ordered to be released by Gen. Meade, were at the last sailing to leave for home on the next steamer.

—W. H. Porter, Esq., at New Orleans, has been appointed Consul to Havana, Cuba, vice [redacted], Hon. [redacted], resigned.

—[redacted] Syracuse House, Syracuse, N. Y., on the 1st inst.

—E. P. Buell, a prominent manufacturer and politician of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide Saturday.

—The Cannelton (Ind.) *Reporter* says: "A young lady by the name of Robinet, whose parents reside in Oil Township, in this county, drowned herself and her illegitimate child in her father's well, on Friday, 22d ult."

—John O'Brien retired to an old board pile in Atlanta, on Saturday night last, with a phial of laudanum. The next morning the spirit and poison had left a cold *corpus* to mark the deed of self-destruction. O'Brien was an Irishman and a tailor by trade. Want of work led to the act.

—On Sunday night, the store of Martin & Co., at Madison Station, on the M. & C. R. R., was robbed of $1800 worth of goods, clothing and groceries. A negro named John Williams has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars.

—An old man named Beack, residing at Decatur, was found dead near Harris' Station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, on Friday last, with a whisky flask at his side. It is supposed he died from the effects of liquor.

—The New York *World* says: Nobody is hardy enough to claim civil capacity for Grant. Out of the army he has only been a bankrupt farmer, a tacitum man, and a hard drinker. His literary abilities were insufficient to secure him a copyist's stool in the office of the Prothonotary of St. Louis in 1854. His most exaggerating praisers dare not aver his instability to be less than his obtuseness. In politics he has always taken up with the minds that mastered him.

—Capt. Samuel O. Taylor, conductor on the Louisville, Lexington and Covington Railroad, died of congestive chill at Louisville on the 23 inst.

—The army worm has invaded the cotton crop of Rapides parish, La. The cut worm is working at the corn and damaging it sorely.

—A man named Wheaton hanged himself at Mansfield, Ohio, on Monday.

—Mrs. Sarah Hardin Hays, the estimable and accomplished wife of Maj. Thos. H. Hays, and daughter of the late Gov. Helm, died near Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 23 ult.

—Destructive fires are raging in northwestern Michigan, and along the south shore of Lake Superior.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

BROWNSVILLE, June 6—1 p.m.—The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning: Jones vs. Bradford, decision reversed; McGraw vs. Mobile and Ohio railroad, decision reversed. Wright is still speaking

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Herald's* Washington special states that Newton Crawford, an examiner in the Patent Office, was removed yesterday for abusive language against the President.

Admiral Semmes and his brother, who are practicing law in Mobile, recently asked the Secretary of the Treasury to forward them a copy of a certain document, which they proposed to use in defending a client, who is indicted for selling lottery tickets. Mr. McCulloch refused, and the Semmes brothers have written him another letter, asserting their right, as citizens, to the paper in question, and making a peremptory demand for it.

A Washington dispatch says that the impeachment managers have succeeded in tracing the sum of $60,000 to the doors of a certain Western Senator, in the shape of two drafts of $30,000 each, but they have since discovered that the drafts were cashed in the name of another party or parties, some of whom cannot now be found.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ult. state that Rivera had pronounced against the Government, and taken possession of the mountain fastness of Ajussis, with between 7000 and 12 000 men. He claims to have numerous prominent generals co-operating with him. Similar pronunciamentos have been made all over the country. Considerable alarm was manifested in the capital. Marquez, in two published manifestos, denies that he betrayed Maximilian by refusing to go to his assistance at Queretaro, and states that he never received orders to go there.

MONTREAL, June 5—Seven hundred soldiers will start for St. Johns to-night. It is not stated why they are being dispatched to that point. Three pieces of artillery belonging to the Fenian organization have been shipped to Chautauqua Four Corners, and this fact makes it apparent that the raid will take place from that point.

A soldier of the 16th regiment fired at his sergeant to-day, but missed him and killed a private, besides wounding two others.

A Yokohama, Japan, letter of April 27th states that that city was in the possession of foreign troops, and consequently peaceful. American interests were coming prominently forward, and our prestige was already slightly advanced beyond that of Great Britain and France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, June 6, 1868.

Business generally has already assumed a summer garb, and in no one branch can this be seen better than by a visit to our banks. Outside a light demand for small bills of Exchange, there is very little doing. Rates remain the same as at our last.

Messrs. Murphy & Cash, having fitted up the building adjoining their old banking house, and formerly occupied by Larry Harmstad & Co., on the corner of Main and Madison streets, have removed, and are now, with the additional room secured, prepared to carry on all branches of their business upon an extended scale.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 139¾ and closed at 139¾. There is very little offering here, with but a small demand. Buying at 138½ to 139. Selling at 140.

City Scrip is quiet. We have heard of no large amounts upon the market for some days. Holders are not offering at less than 75c, which dealers are not disposed to pay. The buying rate is nominal at 72 to 73c, while checks against ledger balances are sold at 75 to 78¾, as to amount wanted.

In County Warrants there is little doing. Brokers buy at 58 to 60s in limited amounts, and sell at 62 to 65c.

Police Scrip is firm, with enough upon the market to supply the demand. Buying at 84 to 85c. Selling at 88 to 90c.

City bonds are firm, at 51 to 52c, with active inquiry from speculators at 50c, but no sellers.

It is probable that no great amount of disappointment has been occasioned by the general inactivity of the spring and summer trade. It has been apparent for some time that no marked improvement would take place in advance of the ingathering of the new crops, and before the issue of the Presidential election. Hence business men generally are not taken by surprise. They looked for a certain degree of inactivity, and the only regret is that they were not disappointed. But the results would have been a great deal more disastrous if the mercantile community had been less sagacious. As matters now stand, says the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, they are in a position to ride over the difficulties occasioned by a limited demand for goods. Their obligations are narrowed down to the extent proportionate to the contraction of business, and, as a general thing there is very little indebtedness at the present time. Merchants and manufacturers have only a comparatively small amount of goods on hand, and business generally is limited to the supply of the considerably diminished demand for commodities for immediate consumption. That the summer trade will be marked by the dullness of the winter and spring now seems to be entirely probable. The unusually late and cold spring has both delayed and checked the promise of the ordinary summer activity. Business will succumb to the influences of hot weather and politics, and may be only expected to resume its sway when the doubts respecting the harvest and the issue of the Presidential election shall have been removed. In the meantime there is nothing in the immediate future to excite apprehension. The country is going through the precise ordeal that can alone dispel existing difficulties. Once more it is consuming less than it produces, and stands in a favorable position for resuming a new career of prosperity when a new harvest and the approaching settlement of our financial problems shall have imparted the substantial elements of wealth and confidence.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull at the opening to-day. Uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¼d. At noon it was quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Sales, 6000 bales.

The New York market opened dull and nominal. Low Middlings, 29c; Middlings, 30½c; Orleans, 31c; Good Middlings, 32c. At noon there was no change, and at the close there was not enough doing to test the market. Uplands, nominally 30½. Sales, 250 bales. Week's sales, 8500. Week's receipts, 5000. Exports, 1303. Stock, 66,000. Week's receipts at all U. S. ports, 4500 bales.

Our market was quiet, with no sales upon which to base quotations. Holders ask 29c for Middlings, while buyers are not at all anxious to buy at 28c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, June 6, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,098
Received to-day	24	
Received previously	252,589	252,613
		253,633
Exported to-day	9	
Exported previously	252,821	252,830
Stock on hand		803

Full weight Mess Pork, $29 to 29 50
Prime Mess, $27 to 27 50. Jowls, 22c to 22. Prime Pork, $26. Bacon is weak and prices declining. Clear Sides are dull at 17½ to 18c. Clear Rib Sides, 16½ to 17c. Rib Sides, 16 to 16½c. Shoulders, 13½ to 14c. S. C. Canvassed Hams, 20 to 21c. Plain S. C., 19 to 20c. Plain smoked, 17 to 18c. Lard is firm with light stock; tierces, 19 to 19½c; kegs, 20½ to 21c. Corn, firm at 97c on the landing and at depot; $1 to $1 05 from store. Oats, scarce at 87 to 90c. Bran, $30 to 32 on levee. Hay, $18 00 to 20 in lots; $22 to 24 in a small way. Cornmeal, dull at $4 25 to 4 50 for fresh at depot and in store; Kildried, $4 50 to 4 75; from store, in a small jobbing way, $5 to 5 25 Old chickens firm at $5; spring chickens, $3 00 to 4 00. Eggs, in fair demand at 18c. Flour is quiet but firm; Superfine, $8 to 8 50; X, $9 00 to 10 00; XX, $11 to 12; XXX, $12 50 to 13 50; Fancy Brands, $14 to 15 50. Old potatoes about out of market; new in demand at $4 50 to 5. Butter is abundant, choice country 28 to 30c; Choice Western 30c; common, no sale. Cheese dull—prices range from 15 to 18c for good. Coffee is firm, with fair stock; Rio, 22 to 27c; Java, 38 to 42c. Mackerel is in moderate demand; No. 1 in barrels $22; half barrels, $11 50 to 12; No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Molasses firm; Sugarhouse, in barrels, 65c to 90c; half barrels, 80c to $1 00; kegs, $10 to 10 50. New Onions, 5 50 to $6 per barrel. Salt dull; barrels, $2 75 to 3; sacks, $2 75 to 3; Dairy Salt per barrel, $3 50. Tar in kegs per dozen, $6 to 6 50. Sugar firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16 to 17c; fair, 14 to 15c; Island Sugars, 13 to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 00 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

The Stock market is very dull. Choice Beeves, 6 to 8c; inferior, 4 to 5c. Sheep, $3 75 to 5 00 per head. Hogs, 7 to 8c, gross.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Charles Pfaunenstiehl, on the 3d day of March, 1866, and duly recorded at the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Record Book No 56, part second, pages 108 and 109 and 110 and 111, I will, on

Monday, the Eighteenth (18) of May, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., on the premises, sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property: A certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the city of Memphis, the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of Lot numbered three hundred and seventy-one (371), as designated upon the original plan of lots of the town of Memphis, which part of said lot is thus bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot formerly known as George Cromwell's; thence east with Jefferson street fifty-eight (58) feet to its intersection with Third street; thence south with Third street one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet six (6) inches to another alley; thence west with said last alley thirty-six (36) feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell lot aforesaid; thence east with said boundary line ninety (90) feet and six (6) inches to the southeast corner of the aforesaid Cromwell lot; thence north with the east boundary line of said Cromwell lot one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches to the said beginning—together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said Deed of Trust was executed to secure the payment of certain promissory notes to Edwin W. Leman for the balance of the purchase money. Redemption waived. Title perfect, but sell only as Trustee.

C. JOHNSON, Trustee.

Memphis, April 24, 1868. ap25 td

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, Trustee, by John H. Wagener, on the 2d day of October, 1866, and of record in Crittenden county, Arkansas, for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off two certain promissory notes of that date, and the interest thereon, they being for the sum of $8,416 6⅔, each due on the 25th day of October, 1867, with interest from date at ten (10) per cent. per annum; and further, to raise money with which to pay off the interest upon said $8,416 66⅔ ten per cent. notes from and after the 25th day of October, 1866; said $51,187 being the amount of various other notes not due but which bear interest from date, payable annually, making an aggregate sum of about $19,000 of principal and interest due; now, therefore, I will, as such Trustee, on

Saturday, the 20th Day of June, 1868,

At Mound City, in said county of Crittenden, at the front door of the hotel, proceed to sell, at public auction, so much of the following described property as will be necessary to pay the said notes and interest due, to-wit: Be Mound City Tract, supposed to contain about 480 acres, about four miles and a half above Memphis, and known as the southwest quarter of section 27, and the southeast quarter of fractional section 28, and Nos 1 and 2 of the subdivision grant (section 34), and the tract conveyed by Hopper to Cox, and all that land belonging to said Mound City Tract; also the steamboat Fenela and the ferry privilege, which passes with the land, the boundaries of which will be given on the day of sale.

O. P. LYLES, Trustee.

Creditors and Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.

No. 246. N. R. D.—W. N. Wilkerson, et al., vs. The Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, et al,

In this cause it appearing that defendants Joseph F. Imbs, John F. Meyer and Louis Fuse (firm of "Imbs, Meyer & Fuse"), are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that they make their appearance herein, on or before the first Monday in May, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and cause set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered that all persons claiming to be creditors, or having any character of demands, against the "Franklin Insurance and Banking Company of Memphis," shall immediately come into this Court and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proper evidence of the same, that they may severally recover their ratable shares of the assets of said Company, to be distributed in the cause. And that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Daily Appeal for three (3) months from this date.

March 10, 1868.

A copy—Attest: A. ALSTON, C. and M.
R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

Estes, Jackson & McDavitt, and E. Burke Pickett, Solicitors. apb11 3m

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Solomon Rose, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Rose, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 29th day of May, A.D., 1868.

WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc.

ma30 6 13

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Edward Kiernan, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Kiernan of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 29th day of May, A.D., 1868.

WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc.

ma30 6 13

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Circuit Court of Shelby County.

J. S. Harvey vs. C. S. Morrison.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, C. S. Morrison has removed from the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered that he make an appearance herein, at the Court-house in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, within the first three days of the Circuit Court, to be held at the Courthouse on the fourth Monday in May, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bills, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published in a weekly paper for four successive weeks in the Memphis Post.

A copy—Attest:

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk.

Haynes, Stockton & Haynes, Solicitors for Complainant. ap2 law4w

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

RE-OPENED, CORNER

Jefferson and Front Streets.

This well-known and popular Hotel has been refitted and newly furnished throughout, and will open on THURSDAY March 5, 1868, for the reception of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. The clerk, Major WM. J. REYNOLDS, the well and favorably known steward, formerly of this city, but more recently of the Exchange Hotel, of Richmond, Va., will be on hand, with a corps of attentive waiters, to supply the inner man. We pledge ourselves to make our guests comfortable and at home, and have the Old Commercial again redeem its character as one of the best Hotels in the city.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

Day Board, per month	$30 00
Board and Lodging, per week	12 00
Transient Guests, per day	2 50
Captain R. D. CAVELLMAN will be found in the Office at all times.	

ALLEN BROTHERS,
mh4 3m Managers.

Notice to the Public.

HAVING established our Omnibus Line, and determined to work at the SAME RATE OF FARE CHARGED BEFORE THE WAR, and having an experience of fifteen years in the business in Memphis, we respectfully solicit our old friends and the public at large of their patronage. We have the exclusive privilege of Checking Baggage in connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Passengers may be assured of the promptness and reliability of our agents. Fare to and from any points within the city, 25 Cents. Prompt attention given to calls left at the Ticket office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 278 Main street, and at the office of Keck & Bros., 299 Second street.

PATTERSON, KECK & CO.

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Thomas P. Aydlett, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas P. Aydlett, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged